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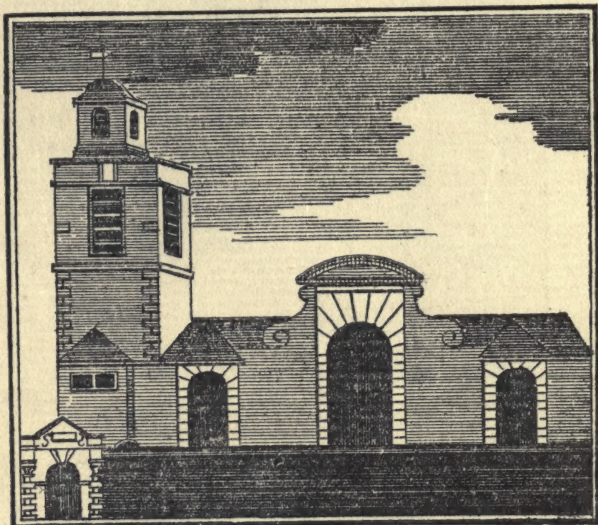
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Guilielmus Mc Murray



Ex Libris



Parochus Clericus



SS. Annæ et Agnetis,
cum S. Johannis Zachariæ.





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London Topographical Record

Issued for the year 1906.

London Topographical Record

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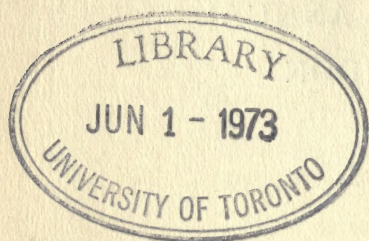
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REPORT OF THE LONDON
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SOCIETY



VOL. IV

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
ADDRESS BY PHILIP NORMAN, TREAS. S. A., VICE- PRESIDENT.	1
PROCEEDINGS AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING	13
RECENT DEMOLITIONS IN BLACKHEATH. BY GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE	23
SIGNS OF OLD LONDON. BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR. S. A., VICE-PRESIDENT	27
CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION OF MAPS, VIEWS, AND PLANS OF LONDON, EXHIBITED AT THE SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE HELD AT DRAPERS' HALL ON THURSDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1905. BY BERNARD GOMME, SECRETARY.	113
RULES	141
PROSPECTUS	143
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	144
LIST OF COUNCIL AND OFFICERS, 1906	149
LIST OF MEMBERS	151
ERRATA, VOL. III.	

ILLUSTRATIONS

	TO FACE PAGE
LONDON WALL:	
PLAN OF WALL	1
ROMAN WALL, NEWGATE	12
WALL AT BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL	12
WALL NEAR CRIPPLEGATE	12
WALL NEAR POSTERN ROW, TOWER HILL	12
WALL AT TOWER HILL	12
DEMOLITIONS IN BLACKHEATH:	
PLANS OF VANBRUGH HOUSE AND VANBRUGH	
CASTLE FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY	23
VANBRUGH HOUSE, PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR	24
VANBRUGH HOUSE FROM WESTCOMBE PARK	
ROAD	24
VANBRUGH CASTLE: GROUND FLOOR PLAN	26
VANBRUGH CASTLE: GATEWAY	26
VANBRUGH CASTLE: SOUTH FRONT	26
SIGNS OF OLD LONDON:	
PLAN OF CHEAPSIDE AND POULTRY	27
CHEAPSIDE:	
ANCHOR AND CASE OF KNIVES	29
BLACKMOOR'S HEAD	32
BLUE ANCHOR AND STAR	33
CRANE AND ANCHOR	37
CROWN AND GLOVE	39
GOLDEN BALL	42
MAIDENHEAD	50
NAG'S HEAD TAVERN	52

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON—*continued.*CHEAPSIDE—*continued.*

PARROT	53
QUEEN'S HEAD	54
SWAN AND GOLDEN FAN	58
TEA CHEST AND SUGAR LOAF	58
THREE KINGS AND GOLDEN BALL	60
UNICORN	62
WHITE HORSE AND BELL	64

POULTRY:

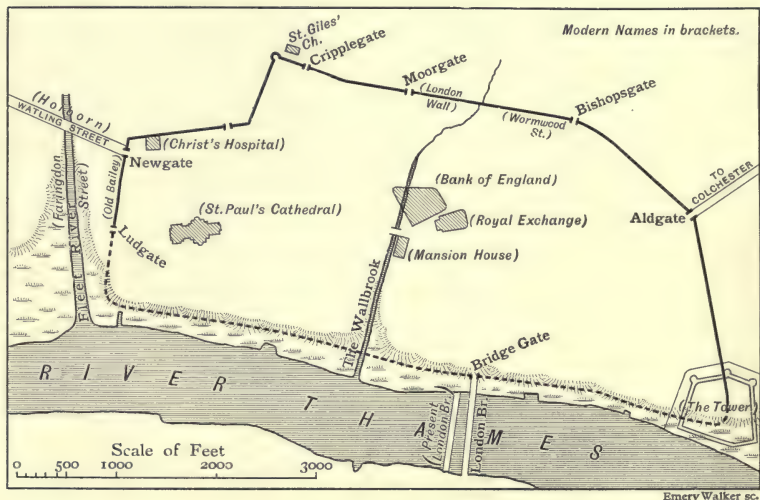
ELEPHANT	69
THREE NUNS	75
THREE TENTS AND LAMB	76

FRIDAY STREET:

BELL INN	96
--------------------	----

BUCKLESBURY:

GOLDEN FAN	108
----------------------	-----



This plan represents, by an unbroken black line, the Roman wall of London which we know to have existed. Only one bastion is shown, namely, that to be seen above ground in the churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate. There were, however, many others, the foundations of one at least, probably of several, still remain. The principal gates are all marked, though the date of Cripplegate is uncertain, and Moorgate was not built until the year 1415. In later times there were also various posterns, the most important, perhaps, being that immediately north of the Tower ditch.

London Topographical Society.



ADDRESS BY PHILIP NORMAN, TREASURER S.A.,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

Delivered at the Seventh Annual Meeting.

MANY archæologists have turned their attention to the Roman wall of London, but up to the present time there has been no adequate account of it, partly because the information on the subject was for a long time very fragmentary, partly because its various items have not been pieced together and considered as a whole. Unfortunately also fine opportunities of adding to our knowledge have been altogether lost, owing to a want of system and accurate record on the part of explorers. Of late years, however, fresh light has been thrown on the subject, and the time seems rapidly approaching when it should be carefully reconsidered and some definite conclusions arrived at. I propose to-day to give you a rapid summary of what is known about the wall at present.

By way of introduction it will perhaps be advisable to say a few words generally on primitive London. Lord Avebury suggests that it was formed on the first spot going up the river where any considerable tract of dry land touches the stream, a tract of good gravel, well supplied with water, not liable to flooding and not commanded by neighbouring higher ground. There is, however, little proof beyond the name, which appears to have a Celtic origin, that a permanent settlement existed there in pre-Roman times. On turning to the catalogue of London antiquities at the Guildhall Museum, issued not long ago, one finds that, although a considerable number of objects are marked as belonging to the palæolithic, the neolithic,

and bronze ages, they are mostly from various points along the river, only ten altogether being from the City or its immediate borders; while, although objects described as late Celtic are not very rare, an examination of them seems to suggest that they mostly date from the Roman period, and taken altogether they are in an insignificant minority compared with the undoubtedly Roman objects.

Coming now to the Roman city, the first writer who gives one a little precise information about it, and the first apparently mentioning the name Londinium is Tacitus, who tells us that A.D. 61, when Caius Suetonius Paullinus, the Proprætor, marched through London after Boadicea had captured Camulodunum, it was not yet honoured with the name of a colony, but was much frequented by merchants, being a famous centre of trade. We are told that he hesitated, as he was doubtful whether he should defend it and make it the seat of war, and this looks as if it were not entirely open, but it does not seem to have been regularly fortified, or he would hardly have abandoned it, as he decided to do, to the tender mercy of the Iceni.

At this time there was perhaps only a ferry across the river, although Dion Cassius, who wrote early in the third century, alludes to a bridge over the Thames, not necessarily in London, when, A.D. 44, the Emperor Claudius invaded Britain. It is, however, tolerably certain that a London bridge existed early during the Roman occupation, also that it was on the site of what is known as old London Bridge, a short distance east of the present structure. That part of Southwark lying on each side of what we now call the Borough High Street, as far as St. George's Church, was thickly populated in Roman times; indeed, Ptolemy, the geographer, places Londinium in the region of the Cantii, that is, on the south side of the Thames, and after the mediæval bridge was pulled down, on the removal of ancient wooden piles which were found beneath it, thousands of coins dating from the time of Augustus to Honorius, much pottery, bronzes, and Roman medallions were found

imbedded in the river. As was natural, the coins latest in date were the most superficial, the earlier ones lying beneath in regular sequence.

A question of importance, that will perhaps never be absolutely solved, is the site of the first Roman settlement, which we should expect to be more or less rectangular. Archæologists have again and again discussed this subject, and various papers have been written on it in antiquarian publications. Roach Smith is inclined to place the primitive city in an oblong space lying east of the Walbrook, the site of London Bridge forming its centre from east to west, and the northern extremity being somewhere along the course of Cornhill and Leadenhall Street. Mr. Loftie, in his "History of London," gives a plan (altogether conjectural) of a large walled citadel with three apsidal terminations at the west end, which is represented as extending from a short distance east of the Walbrook to the east of London Bridge. A strong argument for placing the early Roman settlement in this neighbourhood is that the Romans would naturally have defended the passage of the river from the south, which, whether by bridge or ferry, *must*, one believes, have been hereabout. Another argument, often used, is that burials, which with the Romans would have been outside the wall, were thought to have been there non-existent. But a tabulation recently made of the evidences of Roman burials in the City, although each item must be carefully studied before its final acceptance, at present seems to indicate that traces of them have been dotted about rather evenly. Indeed, if anything, the ground appearing most free from burials is that which, in a paper published long ago by the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. W. H. Black marked out as the site of primitive Roman London, namely, the high ground between the Walbrook and the Fleet, which would certainly have been a strong position, and would have worked into the rectangular arrangement of the wall in this part. One may suggest provisionally that the original Roman camp or settlement

was not walled, but defended by a ditch and a palisadoed bank formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch; within this space burials would, I believe, have been allowed. The irregular form of the later Roman London was doubtless caused by the fact that the final Roman wall included buildings which had grown up by degrees in the suburbs. Something like this occurred at York, where there was first a legionary camp, and outside this a suburb extended itself. Camulodunum (Colchester) and Verulamium (St. Albans) seem not to have been originally walled. There were various towns in Britain where the Roman walls enclosed an irregular area.

I will here say a few words about the town included in the great wall. One remarkable fact is that, with slight modifications, the line of the wall still forms the boundary of the various City wards, within; the wards and liberties, without, having been added later. The Roman city is said to have been about 380 acres in extent. In spite of the mass of interesting remains which have been found within this area, it is noteworthy that not much definable trace of important buildings has so far come to light. Its high importance in Roman times is shown, among other things, by its being the centre to which great roads converged. For purposes of comparison I would add that the wall of Silchester encloses about 100 acres.

A fact of which many people are unaware is that in ancient cities the soil has almost always accumulated to a considerable depth, so that the houses stand on successive layers of debris, revealing all sorts of hidden treasures which help to tell the story of the site. This is eminently the case with our City, where if a site is excavated down to the primæval soil, which happens for the most part nowadays when a new building is about to be erected, evidence is often found of Roman, Saxon, and Norman occupation (the second, however, being of rare occurrence), and so on through later times, a calcined layer indicating the effects of the Great Fire; while near the surface objects of

the eighteenth century are exposed to view. In the most frequented parts of the old City, Roman remains are sometimes covered with fifteen feet of debris or more, but along the line of the wall the Roman ground level is generally much nearer the surface. In the neighbourhood of the Bank of England the bed of the Walbrook, once an important watercourse, is said to have yielded up relics at a depth of considerably more than thirty feet. It was formed by several small streams flowing from the north of London. An important paper has lately been written about the Walbrook by Mr. F. W. Reader, which seems to prove that it was originally a clear and rapid river, and was checked very much in its flow by the building of the Roman wall, under which it passed, near the south end of the present Blomfield Street, this being in all probability the cause of the formation of the marshy land and stagnant water about Finsbury and Moorfields, and of the peaty nature of the soil in the north part of the City, and especially near the former course of the Walbrook.

We now come to a consideration of the Roman wall of London known to us, which is the main subject of this address. First, as to the date of its construction, Stow (1598), to whom we naturally turn for information about old London, quoting Simeon of Durham, who flourished about 1130, asserts that "Helen, mother of Constantine the Great, was the first that enwalled the city, about the year of Christ, 306." Elsewhere he gives it as his opinion that it was still open in 296, because in that year when Allectus the tyrant was slain, the Franks entered and would have sacked it "had not God in his great favour brought along the river Thames certain bands of Roman soldiers, who slew the Franks in every street in the City."

According to Roach Smith the wall was "probably a work of the later days of the Romano-British period," and J. R. Green takes the same view, holding that it was hastily built in the time of Theodosius, when, in his opinion, the attacks of the Picts and Scots made walls necessary. Mr.

Loftie,¹ relying on passages quoted by Sir William Tite from the Latin historian Ammianus Marcellinus, says that in 350 London had no wall, and in 369 a wall existed. But, apart from the fact that the date given by Tite for the first passage is 360, not 350, the statements of Marcellinus, who (I may incidentally mention) says that London was then called Augusta, do not appear to me to convey this meaning. Mr. F. W. Reader feels inclined to assign an earlier date to the wall than most antiquaries, for excellent reasons, which have not yet appeared fully in print. It has also been said that the whole wall was rebuilt in post-Roman times, but after the excavations of the last few years this is proved to be a mistake, although no doubt the superstructure was to a large extent renovated. We have indeed frequent historical reference to repairs and renewals, as it formed the wall of defence throughout the middle ages.

The first writer about London who put on record much topographical detail was FitzStephen, at one time clerk to Thomas à Becket. As illustrating the state of things in the district afterwards called Moorfields, he says, in the introductory portion of his life of that prelate:—"When that great marsh which washes the walls of the City on the north side is frozen over, the young men go out in crowds to divert themselves upon the ice"; and he describes their skating or sliding on skates made of the shin-bones of animals, specimens of which are still found in Moorfields. He also tells us that "on the east stands the Palatine tower (that is, the Tower of London) a fortress of great size and strength. On the west are two castles strongly fortified (Baynard's Castle and Mountfitchett); the wall of the city is high and thick, with seven double gates, having on the north side towers placed at proper intervals. London formerly had walls and towers on that side, but that most excellent river the Thames, which abounds with fish, and

¹ Loftie's History of London, vol. i, p. 40. Archaeologia, vol. 36, p. 212.

in which the tide ebbs and flows, runs on that side, and has in a long space of time washed down, undermined, and subverted the walls in that part."

I will now describe the line of the City wall, pointing out one or two important changes which took place in it. Starting from the river at the east end we know that the junction of the east wall and the south or river wall, if that existed, must have been at a point within the precinct of the present Tower of London, for a fragment of the Roman wall is still standing, attached to mediæval masonry, a short distance to the east of the Norman Keep or White Tower. It is clear, therefore, that William the Conqueror's fortress encroached on and destroyed a considerable length of the Roman wall. From thence it ran north in a fairly straight line along the East of Tower Hill, Cooper's Row, Crutched Friars, and Jewry Street, to Aldgate. Then, taking a north-westerly direction, it passed a little bit south of Houndsditch (part of its former fosse) and generally under the houses forming the north-east sides of Duke Street, Bevis Marks, and Camomile Street, to Bishopsgate. It was carried nearly due west, along Wormwood Street and the street called London Wall, to beyond Cripplegate, where, in the present disused burial ground of the church of St. Giles, it formed almost a right angle, being continued south to a point a little north-east of the church of St. Ann and St. Agnes, and west of Noble Street. Then, running west again, crossing the street at Aldersgate, and continuing along the south side of St. Botolph's churchyard, it passed into what was lately the land of Christ's Hospital. In the west part of this precinct, near Giltspur Street, it struck another angle, whence in all probability it travelled due south to the river; a glance at the modern map enabling one to feel almost certain that it ran to or through Printing House Square. Roach Smith thought that it then "diverged towards St. Andrew's Hill," but of this the evidence is not convincing. In the year 1276 the Friars-Preachers of the Dominican Order, known here as the

Black Friars, who had found their original establishment in Holborn too small for their requirements, secured a piece of land to the south and south-west of Ludgate, and were allowed to pull down the Roman wall and the Norman castle of Mountfitchett, and to take in all the land to the west as far as the Fleet river. The new wall was built outside their precinct, forming the angle shown in the maps.

We will now study the construction of the wall and its general aspect referring more particularly to various parts of it which are still in existence or have been laid bare of late years. There are two points in connection with it about which we still have much to learn. First as to its having originally existed along the river bank. We have Fitz Stephen's statement to that effect, and Roach Smith and others many years ago examined remains of a massive wall or walls in the neighbourhood of Upper Thames Street, which, according to the descriptions of them, must have been Roman. They seem to have been continuous from Lambeth Hill to the Vintry, but unfortunately there are no accurate measurements of these important relics. From what has been recorded it evidently differed a good deal from the known Roman wall. Secondly, as regards the towers or bastions, two or three of them appear to have been square, but they were mostly semicircular. I would add that at Richborough there were round towers at the corners and two square towers in each side wall. It is perhaps not absolutely certain that the semicircular bastions which have been examined were of Roman construction, but they contained much Roman material.¹ The semicircular bastion in Camomile Street, so carefully studied by the late Mr. J. E. Price, was later than the wall; it was built in a different manner, and was

¹ Since the delivery of this address the foundations and lower portion of a bastion to the south of New Broad Street have been examined under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries, and they are undoubtedly Roman. A detailed description of this discovery will be printed in "Archæologia."

not bonded in; and it had the remarkable feature mentioned by Roach Smith as characterising the pieces of wall discovered in Upper Thames Street, and a buttress or bastion examined by him to the east of Tower Hill, that the interior was filled with fragments of sculpture and moulded stones from Roman buildings. The existing bastion in the churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate, which has been examined by Mr. Terry, has Roman foundations, to judge from his not very detailed account of it. A square tower formerly in Houndsditch, first drawn by Gough in 1763, has been accepted as Roman by good authorities. It seems to have been first mentioned by Dr. Woodward. Maitland, in his *History of London*, 2nd edition 1756, vol. i, page 31, says that it was then twenty-six feet high, and inhabited by a baker. He found another of similar construction, nearer Aldgate, twenty-one feet high, and the base of another by the street called the Vineyard.

With regard to the building of the wall. As I have already mentioned, the upper part of the Roman work disappeared long ago, but there have been something like twenty careful and detailed examinations of it, above and below the Roman ground level, at various points between Ludgate and the Tower of London, beginning with that of Dr. John Woodward in 1707, and throughout, with slight and unimportant variations, it may be said to be identical. We feel sure, therefore, that it was all built within a few years, and the style of construction was similar to that practised elsewhere in Britain and Gaul. We have not discovered of late any piece of undoubtedly Roman wall much over fourteen feet in height, but as it continued to the last to be the fortified wall of the City, the top was no doubt renewed again and again. There are reasons for thinking that it may have been at first covered on the inside by a bank formed out of the material thrown up in making the defensive ditch which is proved to have protected it externally. If so this must gradually have been levelled, and have disappeared as the ground surface rose within the

City. As originally built the wall undoubtedly rose to a height of twenty to twenty-five feet, perhaps more, the gates and towers being still higher. It is composed of material, the greater part of which must have been brought from Kent, most probably by water, while much was to be found on the spot.

The method of construction was, with slight variations, as follows: a trench about twelve feet wide having been dug in the natural soil, the lower part, usually to a depth of one foot eight inches to two feet, was filled with puddled clay¹ mixed with fragments of flint, or, in one case, of Kentish ragstone. On this were laid rough layers of ragstone and mortar or concrete faced by larger stones, irregularly laid herring-bone fashion, and projecting generally a foot or more beyond the wall above. The foundation of masonry varied in thickness according to the nature of the site; perhaps three feet might be taken as an average. On this firm base, topped by a layer of mortar, the wall was built from the Roman ground level. It began on the inner side with a treble course of thin Roman tiles of the usual kind, well burnt and extremely hard. The measurement of a whole one now in my possession is seventeen and a half inches by nearly twelve inches, its thickness being less than one and a half inch. The layer of tiles with the mortar between them was about seven inches high and projected slightly beyond the face of the wall; they were placed alternately lengthwise and breadthwise. This treble course did not extend through the wall, but only appeared along its inner face. At a corresponding level outside, the place of the tiles was taken by a plinth of ferruginous sandstone about eight and a half inches high, projecting somewhat beyond the face of the wall and boldly chamfered. The plinth stones varied in length, being usually between one foot six inches and two feet six inches long.

¹ At the back of No. 8, Old Bailey, Mr. J. Terry examined a piece of Roman wall in the year 1900, and in his account of it makes no reference to puddled clay, but says that the rubble work rested on the ballast.

The material of which they were composed is to be found, I believe, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone and also at Ightham. It was probably used for this particular purpose on account of its being more durable than ragstone. Whether this plinth always formed the exact base of the wall, or whether, as may possibly have been the case, where the soil was uneven, the masonry below showed in part above-ground, the bottom of the plinth may be taken, I think, as in a general way the Roman ground level. The breadth of the wall was here usually about eight and a half feet.¹ Above the plinth on the outside and the treble course of tiles within were four or five courses of roughly squared facing stones which, with the mortar between them, measured about two feet six inches in height. Then came sometimes two, sometimes three layers of bonding tiles of the same kind as those below, bedded in mortar, and extending completely through the wall, thus forming a solid slab. On these were placed five or six courses of similar facing stone; then layers of bonding tiles, then again courses of facing stones, and so on up to the top of the wall. Throughout the wall the space between the outer casing stones was occupied by irregular courses of ragstone large and small, which were packed with considerable care. Upon these courses mortar was poured, partly filling up the hollows, but leaving many vacant spaces. That it had often been liquid or semi-liquid is shown by the coagulated drops. The mortar was generally rather gray in colour, and excessively hard, with a good deal of coarse sand and even pebbles in it, but rarely containing pounded tile, which so often gives a pink colour to Roman concrete. Above each course of bonding tiles, as a rule, the wall was reduced in thickness by being set back about three inches on the inside, and in all probability the battlemented portion at the top was quite thin, the defenders having access to it from a path inside. We know that such a path was formed

¹ The fragment at the Tower of London is a good deal less.

when a general repair of the wall took place in 1477 under the direction of Ralph Jocelyn, Mayor. The battlemented portion was then rebuilt partly of brick with an ornamental pattern of darker brick, which can still be traced in a fragment surviving at the back of the churchyard of St. Alphage, London Wall; and it is better shown in views by J. T. Smith for the work called "Ancient Topography of London"; two illustrations drawn by him are here given, one of which also shows the path. This part of the wall at that time formed a screen to the back of Bethlehem Hospital. I would add that until early in the nineteenth century two long pieces of wall were still visible above ground, one stretching north from the Tower postern, the other between Bishopsgate and Moorgate; what could be seen, however, was almost entirely mediæval. Perhaps the best illustration of the former piece is that given in Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata." A good drawing of a piece of the outside east of Tower Hill is reproduced from Roach Smith's "Roman London." It shows the buttress or bastion to which allusion has already been made. Important fragments of the wall are still preserved; one at the back of Messrs. Barber's warehouses in Cooper's Row is a hundred and six feet long and over thirty feet high, showing the lower part of the Roman wall in the basement, early mediæval work with apertures apparently Norman, and so on up to the late mediæval battlement with its inner pathway. Part of the outside of this fine relic is also visible from a back yard or garden. It is, however, beyond the scope of this paper to give detailed accounts of the various fragments of the City wall still in existence either above ground or partially hidden in cellars and basements. Nor is there space here to discuss the very interesting questions which suggest themselves to archæologists in connection with the gates, or the undoubtedly Roman ditch which preceded the far larger mediæval ditch finished, according to Stow, in the year 1213. About these subjects fresh information is, however, being accumulated.



ROMAN WALL, NEWGATE, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



DRAWN AND ETCHED BY J. T. SMITH.

PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGNED BY JOHN R. CO.

PARTS OF LONDON-WALL, AND BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1844, BY J. T. SMITH, 10, ST. MARK'S BUILDINGS, ST. MARK'S LANE.

WALL AT BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, 1812, INSIDE, SHOWING PATH.



WALL NEAR CRIPPLEGATE, 1793, OUTSIDE.



A VIEW OF PART OF THE
new Building near, before the
 ALLHALLOWS BAKING.

London, Published by J. Knapton, 1794.

ANTIENT REMAINS OF LONDON WALL.

from Hill in the Street of

SEPTEMBER 1815

Robert Wilkinson, A. 1815. Engraved.





WALL AT TOWER HILL, 1852, OUTSIDE, SHOWING PLINTH.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD ON FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1905, IN THE ROOMS
OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BURLINGTON
HOUSE, PHILIP NORMAN, ESQ., TREAS. S.A. (VICE-
PRESIDENT), IN THE CHAIR.

Minutes of last Annual Meeting.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

The Secretary submitted the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, which, having been printed and circulated amongst members, were taken as read.

THE Council, in submitting their Annual Report, are glad to state that the membership of the Society is steadily increasing. The number of subscribers is now 201, being an increase of 36 since the last Annual Meeting. Amongst the new subscribers are the following public institutions:

Bermondsey Public Library.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
Shoreditch Public Library.
Surveyors' Institution.
University of Oklahoma, U.S.A.

These bring the total of public libraries and institutions subscribing to the Society up to 50, of which 10 are American and 1 Colonial. Although the membership of the Society has now reached 200, the Council cannot help feeling that there is a large number of people interested in London topography who do not yet know of the work done and being done by this Society; those who make London their home; and those living in the provinces, or in the Colonies, who would take an interest in this work; and the Council therefore earnestly appeal to all members to make the aims and objects of the Society as widely known as possible.

The reproduction of the famous Agas Map, announced at the last Annual Meeting, has been brought to completion. Since the *facsimile* of the Van den Wyngaerde View, with which this Society commenced its work, we have made many interesting and useful additions to the cartography of London, but none to equal this picture-map of Tudor London attributed to Ralph Agas. Indeed, your Council believe that the Society, by this work alone, has rendered a conspicuous service to Londoners. It is a pleasure to be able to record the obligations of the Society to the authorities of the Guildhall Library and of Magdalene College, Cambridge, in connection with the successful reproduction of this document.

A further work of unusual interest has been accomplished during the past year. Faithorne and Newcourt's map of London, hitherto known almost exclusively by means of a copy made some years ago from the original and, as it was then thought, unique example in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is admittedly the most complete representation of London before the Fire. The British Museum having acquired a recently discovered example of the original map, your Council decided that a reproduction should be made as soon as possible, and by the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum this has been done.

These works will be exhibited on the screens at the

Annual Meeting, and members of the Society will receive their copies at an early date. The outlay to produce this result has been heavy; and as a measure of prudence it has been decided to include the printed matter for this year in the volume due for the years previous. This will shortly be issued, and will constitute the London Topographical Record, III.

The Council are of opinion that the reproductions of maps issued for 1905 form such a large return for the year's subscription that by this time next year they ought to be able to report that the membership of the Society has been greatly increased, and they hope that each of the present members will endeavour to obtain an additional subscriber to the Society.

The stock of the Kensington Turnpike Trust Plan, 1811 (Plan of the Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge, now Addison Road railway bridge), is running low, and it is needful to remind members and others who wish to obtain copies that this work, owing to the special method of reproduction employed, cannot be reprinted, and unless they subscribe now they will incur risk of being unable to obtain it.

In accordance with a suggestion of the President, brought forward by Lord Belhaven, at the last Annual Meeting, a conversazione of the Society took place last March. It was held in the beautiful hall of the Drapers' Company, and the Society is greatly indebted to the Master (Mr. John Tolhurst, F.S.A., a valued member of our Council) and Wardens, for the privilege accorded. The chief features of the occasion were the reception by our President, Lord Rosebery, and the exhibition of maps, plans, and pictures of old London. The London County Council kindly lent maps and plans relating to London as a whole; Mr. Arthur Ashbridge, F.R.I.B.A., his collection of prints and drawings of old Marylebone; and Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., our new Vice-President, some of his original drawings of old London. The catalogue of the exhibits, which was prepared by our

Secretary, Mr. Bernard Gomme, is appended to this Report. The function was altogether a gratifying success, and afforded a pleasing opportunity for members to introduce the work of the Society to their friends. Many members expressed pleasure at the way the arrangements had been carried out.

On Saturday afternoon, 14th May, 1904, in the interesting Hall of Staple Inn, Mr. T. Cato Worsfold entertained the members of the Society and their friends with an account of the history, antiquities and associations of this picturesque Inn. There was a large gathering and the occasion afforded a pleasing variation in the Society's usual programme of work.

The subscriptions received for back publications continue to be a great support to the Society. In the cash statement which accompanies this Report it will be seen that during the financial year ended 25th March last the amount received in respect of back publications, as distinguished from current issues, was £106 1s. The total amount received for back issues from the 1st January, 1904 to the present time is £171 3s.

The decease of four of our members must be recorded: Mr. Thomas Blashill, F.R.I.B.A., in whom London has lost a valued servant and the Society a warm supporter, Mr. Charles Forster Hayward, F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, K.C.B., and Mr. Arnold Glover.

During the year the following donation has been made to the Society:

"Stow's Survey of London," 2 vols. 1720. Presented
by Mr. John F. Wilkes.

The nomination of Mr. Philip Norman, Treas. S.A., as a Vice-President of the Society will be heartily supported by all who know the value of the services he has rendered to the study of London. His election will have the practical benefit of ensuring the continuance of his presence at the meetings of the Council.

By the operation of the Rule of the Society, the following members of the Council retire:

MR. WYNNE E. BAXTER.

MR. HENRY CLARKE.

MR. C. W. EMPSON.

MR. THOMAS B. WHINNEY.

To replace these, and to fill vacancies, the following are nominated for election:

MR. W. J. HARDY.

MR. G. F. LAWRENCE.

MR. GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE.

MR. F. W. TROUP.

(The Cash Statement is printed on the next page.)

London Topographical Society.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, from 25 March, 1904, to 25 March, 1905.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1904.					Messrs. C. Whittingham & Co., Printing, Binding,				
25 March.	Balance shown in last Statement brought forward	...	...	127 1 6	etc.		62	5	8
					Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Stationery		1	19	6
1905.					Messrs. H. Sotheran & Co., Commission		3	0	0
25 March.	Amount of subscriptions received up to this date since last statement	...	...	186 18 0	Messrs. Wightman & Co., Stationery		1	8	3
"	Amount received in respect of back publications	...	...	106 1 0	Mr. J. C. Webb, Shorthand reporting		2	2	0
					Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, Honorarium voted by the Council in acknowledgment of Editorial services from the commencement of the Society		31	10	0
					Mr. Emery Walker, Engraving and Printing		35	12	6
					Society of Antiquaries		7	0	0
					Office expenses		81	1	2
					Rent		25	0	0
					Insurance		0	12	6
					Balance at Bank		168	8	11
							<u>£420</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

J. F. GOMME, HON. TREASURER.

I have audited this account and certify it to be correct,

J. TRUSLOVE, 153, OXFORD STREET, W.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. (Vice-President), in moving "That the Report of the Council and Statement of Accounts be approved and adopted, and printed in the Annual volume," drew special attention to the two maps which were to be given for this year's subscription, viz., Agas's Map of London, *circa* 1560, and Faithorne and Newcourt's Map of London, 1658.

The Agas map was now reproduced for the first time in a truly fine condition. One of the difficulties in its reproduction was due to the fact that the copy at the Guildhall Library was very much discoloured by age; whilst that at Magdalene College, Cambridge, which formerly belonged to Samuel Pepys, was in a similar condition. By the aid of these two maps, however, Mr. Emery Walker had succeeded in producing the map now exhibited, and doubtless it would be a great satisfaction to every member to receive a copy of it.

Faithorne's map was also of special interest, as it represented London just as it appeared before the great fire of 1666.

Both maps were of the greatest importance, and he considered the fact of their being given to the members in one year as a most remarkable return for their guineas, and he felt sure that every one who was wise would join the Society if only for the sake of acquiring them.

MR. EMERY WALKER, F.S.A., in seconding the motion, pointed out certain differences between the copy of Agas's map engraved by Vertue, and those respectively in the possession of the Corporation of London and the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and stated that, while the latter contained letters and numbers to which there was no clue, the former gave references, though some of them did not appear in Agas's map. Probably this was the reason for supposing Vertue's map to be inaccurate, but such was not the case, as Vertue merely put numbers to the buildings which he recognized. When copying Agas he always put a letter, so there was no real

difficulty in distinguishing which was which. Mr. Walker further pointed out that the copies of the map in the Pepys and Corporation collections contained the arms of James I, whilst Vertue's copy showed those of Queen Elizabeth. Apparently the loyal publisher who brought out the map in the reign of James I took out the arms of Elizabeth and substituted those of the King; but he overlooked the fact that the arms of Elizabeth also appeared on the State Barge, for there the coat of arms was allowed to remain. Probably this omission was due to the very small scale on which they were drawn.

The motion was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Election of President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers for the ensuing year. A list of members nominated by the Council having been distributed, the Chairman put the list to the meeting, and the following were declared to have been elected:

PRESIDENT.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.

G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A.

PHILIP NORMAN, Treas. S.A.

COUNCIL.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

VISCOUNT DILLON, V.P.S.A., Hon. M.A. Oxon.

J. P. EMSLIE.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A.

H. A. HARBEN, F.S.A.

W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.

J. G. HEAD, F.S.I.

G. F. LAWRENCE.

PROFESSOR W. R. LETHABY, F.S.A.

GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE.

SIR RICHARD B. MARTIN, Bart., M.A.

COLONEL W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.

WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR, K.C.B.

JOHN TOLHURST, F.S.A.

F. W. TROUP.

EMERY WALKER, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER.

JAMES F. GOMME.

EDITOR.

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

HON. AUDITOR.

JOSEPH TRUSLOVE.

SECRETARY.

BERNARD GOMME.

Vote of thanks to retiring Council and Officers.

MR. W. J. HARDY, F.S.A., moved:

“That the thanks of the Society be accorded to the retiring Council and the Officers of the Society for their services since the last annual meeting.”

Mr. Hardy said that when he was connected with the “Home Counties Magazine” he had had photographs taken of some of the old buildings in London, for which, now that he had severed his connection with the magazine, he had no further use, and he would therefore have pleasure in presenting them to the Society.

The motion was seconded by MR. GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE, and having been put to the vote was carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks was also accorded to Mr. Hardy for his donation.

Address by the Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, MR. PHILIP NORMAN, Treas. S.A., then delivered his address. (See *ante*, p. 1.)

Vote of thanks to Chairman.

MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A., moved:

“That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to Mr. Philip Norman, Treas. S.A., Vice-President of the Society, for presiding on this occasion, and for his Address.”

MR. WALTER L. SPIERS, A.R.I.B.A., seconded the motion, which was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries.

MR. J. G. HEAD, F.S.I., moved:

“That the grateful thanks of the Society be given to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the loan of this room for the present meeting.”

The motion having been seconded by MR. G. T. WHITELEY, was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, and the meeting then terminated.



FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1894-6, SHEETS NOS. XII, 22 AND 23.

RECENT DEMOLITIONS IN BLACKHEATH.

BY GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE.

VANBRUGH HOUSE.

THIS was situated on the southern side of Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, S.E., the south front facing Vanbrugh Fields.

It was a rectangular building of stock brick with a circular tower at the east and west ends, and a semicircular bay of the same diameter in the centre of the north front. The principal entrance on the south front was never a prominent feature of the design, and had been for many years covered by a large conservatory. The roof was flat, covered with lead, and surrounded by a parapet about four feet high, with a flat coping stone running round the whole building, including the towers and bay. The walls were ornamented solely by raised bands of brickwork. Internally there was a long, dark central passage leading from the tiny entrance hall and ornamented with pilasters and recesses; this corridor opened on each side to rooms, no one of which was of good size with the exception of the dining room, a long narrow room with a large semicircular bay window and at one end a recessed sideboard. Considerable modern additions had been made to the building and are indicated by hatching on the plan; these were made early in the last century to provide accommodation for a ladies' school, which was established here for a long period. The hearths were of marble and the chimney-pieces of wood, well carved to simple designs; as a rule there were no overmantels. The photograph of the exterior

from Westcombe Park Road was taken in 1901, shortly before the building was pulled down.

A subterranean passage, this end of which is blocked up but visible, is supposed to connect the grounds of the House with those of Vanbrugh Castle, a few hundred feet away, but recent excavations in the neighbourhood of the reputed exits at the other end have failed to discover any proof of the connection.

The building was, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in the possession of a Mr. Edward Vanbrugh.

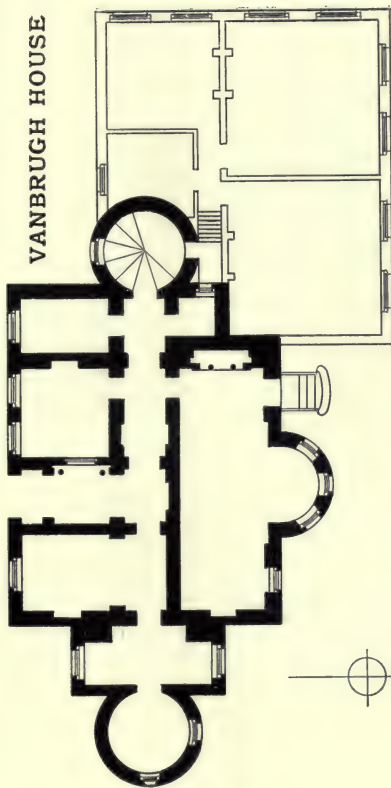
VANBRUGH CASTLE.

This building is now undergoing extensive alterations, the outbuildings, some of which are of more recent date than the house, having been pulled down by the present owner, and the brick wall enclosing the grounds on the road side having been removed under a street-widening scheme, which has also caused the removal of the old Park wall opposite. This enclosing wall was crenelated, and is shown on the accompanying Ordnance Survey, while its turretted gateway is illustrated in a photograph taken shortly before demolition.

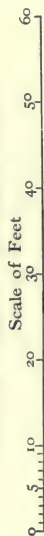
The Castle, without doubt, is the best of Vanbrugh's small brick houses, but his massive style was better adapted to the design of large stone mansions. The circular staircase is used, as was frequent in Vanbrugh's designs, to form a prominent member of the principal elevation, although it becomes, as a consequence, badly lighted and inconvenient. The photograph taken in a cramped situation does not do the building justice, as it looked quite picturesque when viewed in sharp perspective.

Mince-piece House (now "Sherwood"), and an arched gateway leading from Vanbrugh Fields to Blackheath, stand a few yards to the south; these, together with some of the conduits in Greenwich Park, and the Park wall referred to above, are also attributed to Sir John Vanbrugh. It is possible the house next Sherwood, which is similar

VANBRUGH HOUSE



Sketch Plan of Ground Floor



G.H. Lovegrove, mens. et del. 1901



Photo by G. H. Lovegrove.]

VANBRUGH HOUSE.
From Westcombe Park Road.

[1901.

in style and material (brown Dutch bricks) to Vanbrugh Castle, was also by Vanbrugh; it was for many years the residence of Sir W. Brown, the inventor of chain bridges, who designed the Chain Pier at Brighton about 1820.

It has been suggested that Sherwood was occupied by Vanbrugh during the building of his additions to Greenwich Palace, that Maze Hill was formed by him for his convenience when visiting the works, and that it was designed as a one-storied building, owing to Lady Vanbrugh's inability through illness to mount stairs. Several of his letters, preserved in the British Museum, are dated from Blackheath.

All these houses (except Vanbrugh Castle) overlooked at the back Westcombe Park, occupied by Mr. Angerstein, whose pictures were purchased by the Government in 1824, and form the nucleus of the National Gallery. In a former house on the site William Lambarde, the antiquary and author of "Perambulation of Kent," lived, dying in 1601.

The reason for the peculiar position of the arched gateway is that the only carriage access to Vanbrugh Fields was from the Dover Road by way of Blackheath Hill, past the "Green Man and Still," where the first and last changes of horses were made between Dover and London. All these buildings were erected about 1717.

Other buildings in the neighbourhood of the same date, also erected from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, form part of the Royal Gun Factory, Woolwich Arsenal.

Sir John Vanbrugh (1663-1726) was in his early life the author of a number of comedies, and the first mention of his name in connection with building is in 1702, when he was Comptroller of the Royal Works at a salary of 8*s.* 8*d.* per day, and in the same year the erection of Castle Howard for the Earl of Carlisle was commenced. He was a Freemason and an ardent antiquary, and at various periods of his life Carlisle Herald (1703), Clarenceux King-at-

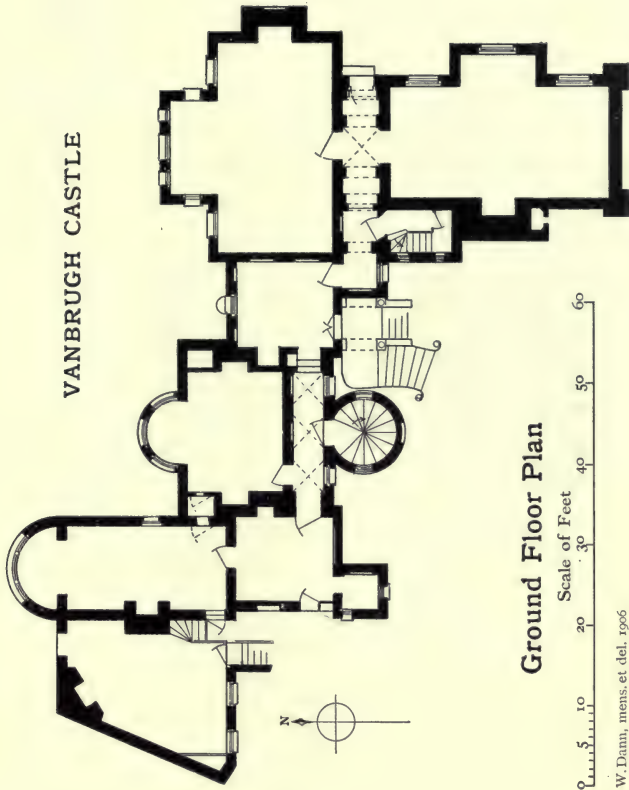
Arms (1705), and Comptroller-General of the Board of Works and Surveyor of the Gardens and Waters (*c.* 1710).

Other works in London included the Opera House, Haymarket (1705), on the site of His Majesty's Theatre, burnt down in 1789; Summer House, Walpole's House, Chelsea, 1715 (destroyed); Greenwich Hospital, King William's Block, 1716-26; Water Tower, High Street, Kensington, 1722-24 (destroyed); Goose-pie House, Scotland Yard, 1722-24 (destroyed), and St. Paul's Parsonage, Deptford, 1722-24 (destroyed).

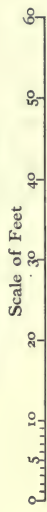
An example of Sir John Vanbrugh's work is to be found on Plate 11 of the London Topographical Society's reproduction of the Kensington Turnpike Trust Survey, in the Charity School, Kensington High Road, whose site is now covered by the Kensington Town Hall.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Alexander Graham, F.S.A., and to Mr. F. W. Nunn, for many interesting facts bearing on the buildings which form the subject of this short account.

VANBRUGH CASTLE



Ground Floor Plan



W. Dann, mens. et del. 1906



Photo by P. B. Dannatt.]

[1904.

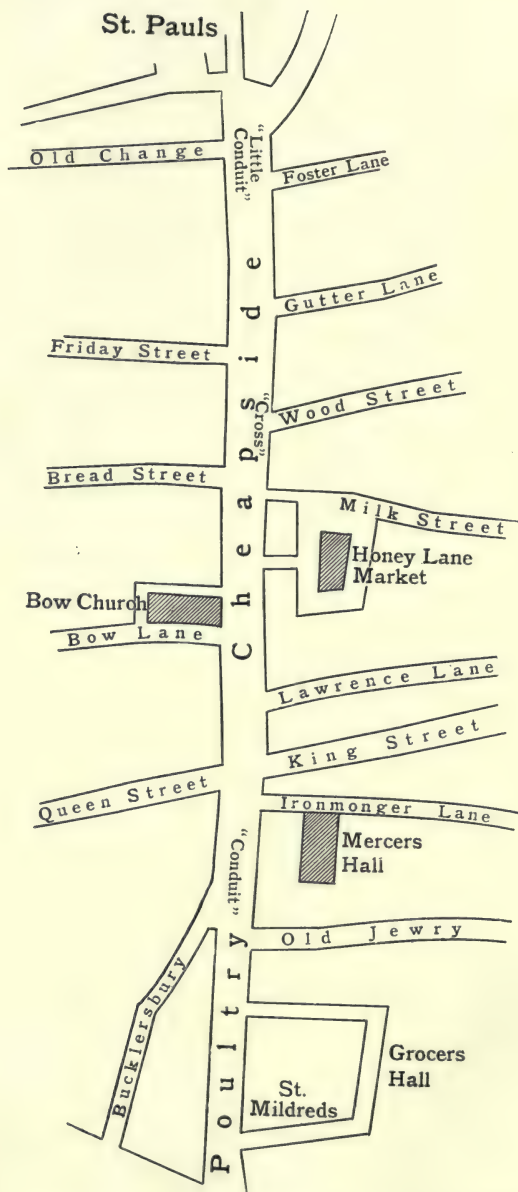
THE GATEWAY, VANBRUGH CASTLE.



Photo by G. H. Lovegrove.]

[1901.

VANBRUGH CASTLE.
South Front.



PLAN OF CHEAPSIDE AND POULTRY, SHOWING THE
ADJACENT STREETS.

SIGNS OF OLD LONDON

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir. S.A., F.G.S., etc.

[*Ante*, vol. iii, p. 110.]

CHEAPSIDE AND THE ADJACENT STREETS.

CHEAPSIDE.—POULTRY.

Old Change.	Foster Lane.
Friday Street.	Gutter Lane.
Bread Street.	Wood Street.
Bow Lane.	Milk Street.
Queen Street	Honey Lane and Market.
or	Lawrence Lane.
Soper Lane.	King Street.
Bucklersbury.	Guildhall.
Stocks Market.	Ironmonger Lane.
Walbrook.	Old Jewry.
	St. Mildred's.

Cheapside, originally Cheap or Westchepe, was the most important street in the City of London leading from St. Paul's Churchyard on the west, to the Poultry on the east.

In the fourteenth century, and later, this street was so broad betwixt Soper's Lane and the Great Cross that jousts, and other great festivities, were held there; and market was held in the middle of the street, which did not interfere with the traffic of the people holding shops. There were numerous taverns in Chepe, and it was enacted that no alestake bearing the sign or leaves (the bush) should project over the street more than seven feet in length.

It was here that citizens suffered punishment for selling false goods or for being detected in giving short measure.

In the reign of Edward III (1327) all of the trade of goldsmiths were directed to "sit in their shops in the High Street of Chepe, and that no silver in plate, nor vessel of gold or silver, should be sold in the City of London, except in the said street of Chepe or in the King's Exchange" (Herbert's "History of the Twelve Great Companies").

Charles I determined to clear Cheapside of all trades but the goldsmiths in order to make the approach to St. Paul's grander; and those who refused to leave were committed to the Fleet.

On 16th November, 1634, the following Order in Council was issued:

"Whereas in Goldsmiths' Row, in Cheapside and Lombard Street, divers shops are held by persons of other trades, whereby that uniform show which was an ornament to those places and a lustre to the City is now greatly diminished, all the shops in Goldsmiths' Row are to be occupied by none but goldsmiths; and all the goldsmiths who keep shops in other parts of the City are to resort thither, or to Lombard Street or Cheapside."

And again the King issues another tyrannical order in 1637, threatening the Lord Mayor and Aldermen with imprisonment if they do not at once enforce the King's command, that all shops should be closed in Cheapside and Lombard Street that were not goldsmiths' shops. Before 1283 there was a settlement of tallow-chandlers here, but they were ordered to clear out in that year. Later, after the time of Charles I, it was inhabited by silk-mercens, linen-drappers, and hosiers.

There is a great deal of interesting matter to be gathered from Stow concerning the early history of this street.

Soon after the time the signs were ordered to be removed. We read in "Lloyd's Evening Post," 10th July, 1765, that "the inhabitants of Cheapside, from the end of King Street, to the end of Old Jewry, have begun to have



N^o.

London 7 Feb/1750

Bought of John Hyde at the Anchor.
Case of Knives, y^e Corner of Queen Street, Cheapside.

4	Buckhornes Clasp Knives	6
2	Ditto Larger	9
8	Shaving Spoones	6
6	Buttons	
37	Buckles	

SEE P. 29.

the footway in the same manner as the Strand, by raising it and taking away the posts."

The signs of the houses of Cheapside and the Poultry are arranged in alphabetical order, as it is very difficult to ascertain the exact positions of all the signs as they stood in the street; they are then followed by the signs of the adjacent streets, commencing with Foster Lane on the north side, and ending at the end of the Poultry, then returning to the Old Change and following all the side streets and lanes as far as Walbrook.

The illustrations are produced from old shop bills either from the Banks collection in the British Museum or from my own collection.

AERNSELDE. WESTCHEPE.

1349. William de Wynton, cordewaner.

ANGEL. IN CHEPE.

155 $\frac{2}{3}$. Clarke, a goldsmith.

"On the xvij day of February dyd ryd in a care (through London) Clarkes wyff a goldsmyth, at the signe of the Angell in Chepe" (for some offence not stated).—*Machyn's Diary*.

ANGEL. CHEAPSIDE.

1653. Hickford, goldsmith.

"At Mr Hickfords at the sign of the Angel in Cheapside you may hear of silk ribbons, and silk and silver ribbons, pieces of broken plate and silver spoons, which are supposed to be lost."

1690. James Hallett, goldsmith.

ANGEL. NEAR BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1677. Elias Crisp and Mr. Lounes.—*Little London Directory*.

ANCHOR AND CASE OF KNIVES. YE CORNER OF QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1750. John Hyde, cutler.

ANGEL AND CROWN.

1683. Mr. Thompson.

ANGEL AND STAR. NEAR BOW CHURCH.

1675. Thomas Downs.

1712. Sam. Marriott.

1712. John Rogers.

ANCHOR. CHEAPSIDE.

1673. Butler, goldsmith.

1709. Samuel Harris, linen draper.

ARTICHOKE.

1717. Lewis Yonge.

ATLAS AND HERCULES. NEXT TO CORNER OF FRIDAY STREET.

1688. P. Lea, globe maker.

1701. Mrs. Lea, map seller, then called the Atlas.

BACON HOUSE. NEAR FOSTER LANE.

1577. Christopher Barker, bookseller.

BALLE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

Westchepe, St. Mary Colchirche.

Le Balle.

Lately demised to Thomas Gloucester and William Cantlowe by Thomas Charleton and Elizabeth his wife.

28th May, 22 Henry VI (*Ancient Deeds*, C. 3414).

BALL. PARISH OF ST. MARY COLECHURCH, NEAR MERCER'S HALL.

1650. Mentioned.

BELL ALEHOUSE. CHEAPSIDE, WEST OF WOOD STREET.

1732. Mentioned.

BELL. NEAR THE CONDUIT.

1707. "Lately occupied by H. Pooler, a bankrupt—the house and shop were advertised to be let."—*London Gazette*, 22nd January, 1707.

BELLE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1404. Mentioned in a will.—*Calendar of Wills, Court of Husting*.

BELL. CHEPE.

1550. Elionora Karkell, widow.

BELL AND BALL. AGAINST CHEAPSIDE CONDUIT.

1718. Thomas Yeatman.

1745. Joseph Baxter.

BELL AND HORSE. BY THE CONDUIT.

1730. J. Walker, brasier and ironmonger.

“*WALKER'S original, new-invented* CLOCK-LAMP, Being a most compleat MACHINE, and so artfully contrived, that it shows the Hours of the Night exactly as they pass; supplying at once the Place of a Clock, Watch and Candle, and has been approv'd of by the most Ingenious. 'Tis manag'd with so little Trouble, and so very neatly, that it neither daubs the Fingers nor the Place whereon it stands, as others do. In short, hardly any Person that has Occasion to keep a Light in the Night, if they knew the Conveniency of them, would ever be without One. Sold only by J. Walker, Brasier and Ironmonger by Cheapside Conduit, with Oyl proper for them.

“N.B. And also the new-fashion'd French Plate, very cheap, he being the Maker. 1734.”

BERNESELDE. ST. PETER DE WODESTRETE, WESTCHEPE.

1349. Mentioned.

BIBLE. NEAR BREAD STREET.

1693. Thomas Fabian, bookseller?

BIBLE AND THREE CROWNS. NEAR MERCERS' CHAPEL.

1671-1700. Thomas Parkhurst, bookseller.

1711. Nath. Cliff.

BIRD IN HAND. CHEAPSIDE.

1710. Mentioned.

BISHOP'S HEAD AND COFFIN. CORNER OF OLD CHANGE, NEAR THE CONDUIT, NEXT DOOR TO NAG'S HEAD TAVERN.

1692. Thomas Pursell, undertaker, sells all sorts of burial dresses and coffins.

“You may have Ministers gowns Cassocks &c. and all sorts of Lawyers & Aldeman's Gowns for any Corporation in England also Foin Gowns and scarlet

Hoods for Rich Batchelors and Velvet Coats and gold chains for gentlemen Ushers."

1695. Thomas Pursell, described as a gown maker.

BLACK-A-MORE'S HEAD. CHEAPSIDE.

1659. Thomas Smithers, goldsmith.

1675-1703. Robert Cuthbert, goldsmith.

1706-1712. Thomas Beach, goldsmith.

BLACK-A-MOOR'S HEAD. CHEAPSIDE.

"Whereas there was Stolen from the House of M^r Tho^s. Dummer in Well Close on Saturday night between the hours of 9 and 11 oClock a Gold Pendulum Watch with a chain made by M^r. Edward Bings.

"You are desired to stop them and give Notice to M^r. Tho^s. Beach Goldsmith at The Black-a-Moors Head in Cheapside and you shall have 2 Guineas Reward."—*Daily Courant*, 23rd September, 1706.

1742. Thomas Wildman, goldsmith.

BLACKMOOR'S HEAD. SADLER'S HALL, AGAINST 83, CHEAP-SIDE.

1739. James West and Francis Gregg, mercers.

1766. Davis and Cooke, drapers.

BLAKE BOY. CHEAP.

1562. "The xxx day of Desember was slayne in John's strett, Gylbard gold-smyth dwellyng at the sene of the Blake-Boy in the Cheap, by ys wyff['s] sun callyd [blank]."—*Machyn's Diary*.

1652. The proprietor issued a token.

BLACK BOY. CORNER OF SOPER LANE.

1681. Mentioned.

BLACK BOY. SOUTH SIDE OF CHEAPSIDE, NEAR GUTTER LANE.

1732. Mr. Wallenger.

BLACK BOY AND CAMEL. CHEAPSIDE.

1694. Mr. Wareham.

BLACK BOY AND COMB. NEAR WOOD STREET, CHEAP-SIDE.

1744. A. Welles, Hungary Water Warehouse.



Miss Tongue

London June 7 1739

Bought of James West & Francis Gregg
of Blackmoors Head, against Sadlers Hall, Cheapside.

20 y French & Denmark	1 sh 7. 15
11. peruvian	15 8. 6
+ 10 Ship & bones	7. 3. 10
	<hr/> 12. 2. 0

Nov. 20 1739

Recd The Contents for M^{rs} West & Gregg
John Wall

Rich. Boulton
GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,
at the Blue Anchor & Star,
opposite Woodstreet, Cheapside,
LONDON.

*Sells at y^e Lowest Prices, all Sorts of Plate
 & Watches, both New & Second hand, Also
 Snuff Boxes, Spunge Boxes, Smelling
 Bottles, Caskets, Watch Chains, Trinkets
 for D^{ys} Corals, Fountain Pens, Pencils,
 Tobacco Stoppers, Cork Screws, &c.
LIKEWISE Rings, Earrings, Solitaires,
 Stayhooks, Seals, Lockets, Buckl^s, Buttons
 Pictures, Set either in Gold, Silver, or
 Metal, & all other Articles of Jewellers
 Work, finish'd in y^e Gentlest Fashion.
Mourning Rings Made with the greatest
 Expedition. Engraving on Stone, Steel,
 or Silver, perform'd in y^e Best & most Rea-
 sonable Manner. N.B. Gold, Silver &c. taken in
 Exchange, or y^e almost y^e value given for them.*

At the same place is made after the newest fashion, Capuchia Velvet Cloaks, Hoods, Bonnets, Hoop and quilled Petticoats.

BLACK HORSE.

1677. James St. John, goldsmith, he advertised for a gold medal weighing near 2 ounces, inscribed "Urbanus VIII Pont. Max. etc."

BLACK LYON. OVER AGAINST MERCERS' CHAPEL.

1663. Mr. Scarborough, goldsmith.

1712. Large parcels of French brandy were advertised to be sold here.

BLACK RAVEN.

1635. "10 Dec^r M^{is} Holland at the Black Raven in Cheapside, wife to Hen. Holland, stationer, died of a wolfe."

1696. Nicholas Crisp.

BLACK SWAN.

1660. Anthony Bercher.

BLUE ANCHOR AND BALL. NEAR THE CONDUIT.

1707. A mercer's shop.

BLUE ANCHOR AND STAR. OVER AGAINST WOOD STREET.

1729. Michael Boulton, goldsmith.

1750. Richard Boulton, goldsmith.

BLEW BOAR. NEAR THE CONDUIT.

Ezekiell Wallis issued a farthing token from here.¹

1692. Thomas Carey, silkman; also John Wallis, silkman.

1726. William Hay, silkman, he removed to the Blue Boar and Crown, corner of Gutter Lane.

1765. James Brant, silk thrower and silkman.

BLUE BOAR AND CROWN. CORNER OF CARTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1726. William Hay, silkman, removed from the Blue Boar by the Conduit.

¹ There is no date known for the issue of this and many other tokens not dated in this paper; presumably they belong to the middle of the seventeenth century.

BLUE BOAR'S HEAD. CHEAPSIDE.

1701. Mentioned.

BLEW GOAT. CHEAPSIDE.

1660. Mentioned.

BORE'S HEDDE. CHEPE, NEAR HONY LANE.

1552. John Eccleston died seized of this messuage, it was then demised to Christopher Payne, grocer.

BOORE'S HEADE. WESTCHEPE AND HONY LANE.

Formerly of John Eccleston, goldsmith.

1581. Nicholas Backhouse, Alderman.

BOAR'S HEAD. CORNER OF WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1690. Mr. Wade.

1698. John Wilde.

BOAR'S HEAD AND STAR. CORNER OF WOOD STREET.

1744. Nicholl and Redwood, mercers, leaving off trade and selling cheap.

BOLE, LE. IN CHEPE.

1374. "Geoffrey le Taverner at *le Bole* in Chepe is to receive in ale from his aforesaid wife forty shillings, to which extent the testator had formerly defrauded him."—*Cal. of Wills*.

BOW CHURCH YARD.

"*To all Shopkeepers and Others,*

"Whereas Mr. JOHN CLUER, Printer, in Bow-Church-Yard, Cheapside, London, is lately deceased; This is to give Notice, That the Business of Printing, &c. is now carried on by ELIZABETH, Widow of the said Mr. CLUER, she having the same Hands to act for her, as her late Husband employ'd for many Years;

"Where Shopkeepers Bills, and Bills of Parcels, are curiously engraved on Copper: Also Marks for Tobacconists, Haberdashers of Hats, &c. are engraved on Wood or Copper.

"Labels for Surgeons Chests, Apothecaries, Groers, &c. may be had there, painted or plain.

"Also Blank Receipts for Taxes, &c. Titles for

Hungary-Water, Directions for Daffey's Elixir, and Spirits of Scurvey-Grass.

"Likewise Club-Orders and Funeral Tickets.

"All Sorts of Pictures painted or plain, Lottery-Pictures for Children, Copy-Book Covers, and a new Round-Hand Copy-Book with the Copies set on the Top of every Leaf for Learners to write underneath.

"* * * At the abovesaid Printing-Office may be had all Sorts of Paper for Writing Musick, sold cheaper than at any other Place.

"Likewise Mr. Handel's Opera's, and many other Books of Musick, are there Engraved, Printed and Sold.

"Where also is Sold, The Royal Flower of Mustard-Seed, which makes the strongest and best of Mustard. It is put up in Bottles, for the Preservation of the Flower. Price 7d. each Bottle, with Directions.

"N.B. The Wholesale and Retale Warehouse for Dispensing Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, is still continued to be kept there."

BROKENSELDE, LE. WESTCHEPE, BY MILK STREET.

1332. It was a tavern.

1420. Mentioned in Henry Rede's will.—*Cal. of Wills.*

BROWN BEAR. NEXT DOOR TO MERCERS' CHAPEL.

1693. William Ives.

BRUSH. PARISH OF S. MARY COLECHURCH, NEAR MERCERS' HALL.

1650. Mentioned.

BUCKET AND TRUCK. 7, CHEAPSIDE, CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1760? Bundy, portmanteau, leather fire buckets, hose truck makers.

BULLS' HEAD TAVERN.

1619-1666 when it was destroyed in the Great Fire. In 1665 a farthing token was issued of this tavern by George Peirce.

1687. "The 8th Instant taken out of a Room at the Bulls Head Tavern Cheapside or left in a Hackney Coach a Silver Tobacco Box ingraven on the Lid with a Coat of Arms &c. and a Medal of Charles the 1st fastened to the inside of the Lid, and ingraven on the inside 'to, Jacob Smith it doth belong, at the Black Lyon in High Holborn, date August 1671.'"—*London Gazette*, 15th September, 1687.

BULL HEAD. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1675. Benjamin Gerards, linen draper.

BULL HEAD AND THREE TUNS TAVERN.

1726. John Boxwell.

1742. Mentioned.

1744. There was a great sale room for auctions.

BUNCH OF GRAPES.

1659. Nathaniel Potter, goldsmith.

1694. } Thomas Hoskins, goldsmith.
1703. }

1711. } Stafford Briscoe, goldsmith.
1712. }

CAGE, LE. WESTCHEPE, S. MARY LE BOW.

1407. William Coventre, a mercer. *Cal. of Wills*.

CANDLESTICK. NEAR MERCERS' CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE.

1709. N. Cliff, bookseller.

CARDENLESHATTE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1365. } A tavern.
1405. }

CARDINAL'S CAP.

1687. Thomas Taylor.

CASTLE. WESTCHEAP *alias* CHEAPSIDE.

1611. Thomas Tomlinson, a skinner.

Fabian Browne, issued a farthing token from here.

CIVET CAT AND ROSE. 65, CHEAPSIDE.

1785. Rigge's Perfumery warehouse.

COCK. CHEAPSIDE.

1390. The fourteenth year of Richard II.

"Thys yere the Goodman at the Cooke [Cock] in

April 1770
Says Bids 10/10



℥⁺

for L¹ 9

London

Bought of Jago & Turner at the
CRANE & ANCHOR
over against the Half Moon Tavern in Cheapside

SEE P. 37.

Cheppe, at the new condite in Cheppe, was morder'd in hys bede by nyght, and the wyffe of the howse brente and three of hys servanttes drawne and hanged at Tyborne for the same dede."—*Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London*.

COFFEE HOUSE. CHEAPSIDE.

1669. Charles Kiftell issued a penny token from here.

CONDUITS.

The Great Conduit built in Westchepe, *circa* 1285, *temp.* Henry Galeys, Mayor, was the first conduit that brought sweet water by pipes of lead underground from Tyburn, and it stood near the Poultry. The Little Conduit stood in the middle of the street facing Foster Lane and Old Change. On great occasions these conduits ran with wine.

COWHEDE, THE. IN CHEPE.

1469. Robert Heworth, gentleman, left his interest in "the Cowhede" in Chepe to his wife Johan and daughter.
—*Cal. of Wills*.

CRANE. OVER AGAINST BOW CHURCH.

1675. G. Swinnock, bookseller.

1692. Mrs. Wootton.

1697. Robert Brough, linen draper.

CRANE AND ANCHOR. OVER AGAINST HALF MOON TAVERN.

1770. Sage and Turner, glovers.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS.

This was one of the twelve crosses erected by Edward I to his Queen Eleanor.

It was erected in 1291 to mark one of the resting places of the body of Queen Eleanor on its way from Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey. It stood in the centre of Westchepe, exactly opposite to the entrance to Wood Street. It had been frequently re-edified on various occasions of royalty visiting the City, and it was finally demolished on 2nd May, 1643, in the mayoralty of Isaac Pennington, the regicide.

CORDWAINERY, THE. NEAR GUTTER LANE, CHEPE.
1285. Mentioned.

CROWNE, LE. CHEPE.

Chepe in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow.

Le Crowne.

Acquittance by Brother Thomas Axbrigge, rent-collector of Holy Trinity, London, for 4s. 6d., from the executors of John Wodecok, late mercer of London, from the above shop.

11 Henry IV (*Ancient Deeds*, A. 2509).

CROWNE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

Westchepe. St. Mary Colchirche.

Le Crowne.

Thomas Gloucester and William Cantlowe are seised of it.

22nd May, 22 Henry VI (*Ancient Deeds*, C. 3414).

CROWNE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

Westchepe.

Le Crowne, tenement called.

Grant by Mark Walker, grocer, of London, to William Bracebrigge, Richard Batte, Laurence Aylemer, drapers, and John Parker, scrivener.

1 Henry VII (*Ancient Deeds*, C. 596).

CROWN. CHEAPSIDE.

In the reign of Edward IV Walter Walker, dwelling at the sign of the Crown in Cheapside, told his little child, if he would be quiet, he would make him heir to the Crown. For this innocent speech the unfortunate man appears to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law for High Treason.

Mentioned in Blackstone, vol. iv, p. 246.

CROWN. IN BOW PARISH.

This house was occupied in the reign of Henry VIII, and some time after by a considerable mercer, named John Hare, of ancient family; he died in 1564 and left this house to his fourth son Richard Hare.—Maitland's *History of London*, p. 892.



CHARLES SMITH,

At the Crown and Glove, near
Bow-Church, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON,

SELLS Men's and Women's Bath Lamb-
Gloves, and Mittins ; and all other Sorts
of Gloves, at Reasonable Rates.

SEE P. 39.

1742. In October Francis Rawlings removed from over against Gutter Lane to the Crown, facing Wood Street, Cheapside, sells all sorts of Canes, Sticks, etc.

Note.—He buys and sells for ready money only.

CROWN AND GLOVE. NEAR BOW CHURCH.

1744. } Charles Smith, glover.
1750. }

CROWN AND SCEPTRE.

1691. Will. Arnold, linen draper.

CROWNED SELD. WESTCHEPE.

1384. Mentioned.

DAGGER. CHEPE.

1541. "Item p^d for o^r deñ [dinner] and the maires officers in the Dager in Chepe when wee went to serche haberdashers shoppes in london . . . ijs."—*History of the Pewterers' Company*.

DAGGERS, THE. IN PARISH OF S. MARY OF THE ARCHES, CHEAPSIDE.

1570. Consisted of two messuages in the tenure of Thomas Bonar and William Jones, respectively.—*Inquisitiones Post Mortem*.

DAGGERS, LEZ. CHEAPSIDE.

1573. Thomas Edmonds.

DAGGER AND PIE. CHEAPSIDE.

1660? A celebrated pie shop in the seventeenth century.

Dagger-pies are frequently mentioned in the plays of the period; for instance, in Decker's "*Satyro-Mastrix*": "I'll not take thy word for a dagger-pie."

The London apprentices appear to have been good customers to this house. Whenever, for example, old Hobson, the merry haberdasher, went abroad, "his prentices wold ether bee at the Taverne filling their heds with wine or at the Dagger in Cheapside cramming their bellies with minced pyes."—*Merry Jestes of Old Hobson, the Londoner*, 1611.

DIAL, THE. GOLDSMITH STREET,¹ CHEAPSIDE.

1745. William Winrowe, musical instrument seller.

DOG AND PORRIDGE POT. CHEAPSIDE.

1694. Mr. Wallis.

DOLPHIN.

1691. Dan. Taylor.

FEATHERS TAVERN. SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF BOW CHURCH,
CHEAPSIDE.

1650. The proprietor issued a farthing token from here.

1682-1705. Paul Kerry.

FEATHERS TAVERN. CHEAPSIDE.

“Lost on Saturday night a Gold Watch of Tom-
pion’s make with a blue and white Satin Ribbon, and a
Key tied to it with a Black string. Whoever brings it
to Mr. Smith at The Feathers Tavern in Cheapside
shall have 5 Guineas Reward.”—*The Daily Courant*,
8th April, 1706.

FEATHERS TAVERN. CHEAPSIDE.

1740. Mentioned.

1744. The makers of Rappee snuff were desired to meet
here to consider an application now depending for ob-
taining an exclusive Patent for making and vending
this kind of snuff.

FEATHERS TAVERN. CHEAPSIDE.

1752. “Good Education for a Youth at a Cheap Rate.
The Rev^d Mr. Bowman, at Hutton in Yorkshire, six
miles from Richmond, teaches English, Latin, and
decently accommodates the Boys with Boarding,
Cloaths, Books, &c., at the Price of Ten Pounds a year
each Boy.

“The said Mr. Bowman is now in Town, and may
be spoke with at the Rev^d Mr. Graingers at the Broad
Place in Blackfriars. He proposes to set forward
with such Boys as shall then be ready next Monday
from

¹ Between Gutter Lane and Wood Street.

“‘The White Horse’ Inn without Cripplegate by the Newcastle waggon. Note.—Mr. Bowman desires a meeting of the Childrens’ parents of Governors at The Feathers Tavern in Cheapside next Friday at 3 o’C.

“The old way of going to a Boarding School.”—

A la Dickens.

FLOURDELYS, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1365. } William de Cawston. Near the tavern called Le
1405. } Cardinals Hat.

FLOWER DE LUCE.

1706. Clayton, goldsmith.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN. CHEAPSIDE.

1710. Mentioned.

1744. Mentioned. Called an alehouse.

FOUNTAIN AND BEAR. GOLDSMITHS ROW.

1655. John Rothwell, bookseller.

1661. Mary Rothwell, bookseller.

FOUNTAIN AND STAR. NEAR FEATHERS TAVERN,
CHEAPSIDE.

1744. Mr. Hughes.

FOUR COFFINS. CHEAPSIDE.

1688. James Morris, undertaker.

1693. He advertised amongst other things, “Mourning
Beds, black or grey.”

FOX. CHEAPSIDE.

1706. Haslefoot.

1752. Mr. Pike Tantum, linen draper.

FOX AND LEG. CHEAPSIDE.

1700. W. Legan.

FOX AND SUGAR LOAF. CHEAPSIDE.

Rob. Kirkham issued a farthing token from here.

FOX UNBOUND. AGAINST THE GREAT CONDUIT, CHEAP-
SIDE.

1548. An unknown stationer.

FRYING PAN.

1673. George Browne, ironmonger.

GERDLERESSELDE. WESTCHEPE.

1332. Mentioned.—*Cal. of Wills.*

GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. CHEAPSIDE MARKET.

Edward Jarvis issued a penny token from here.

GILDEN COCK. CHEAPSIDE, IN THE PARRISHE OF ST. PANCRAS.

1590. James Huyshe, citizen and grocer.

Died here 20th August, 1590, and was buried in the church of St. Pancras, Soper Lane. He was twice married. By his first wife he had eleven children and by his second eighteen.

GILT FOX. CHEPE.

1569. John Foxe, silversmith and goldsmith, maker of Apostle Spoons. He died 1597.

GLOVE.

1691. Nathaniel Markes.

1708. William Markes.

GOLDEN ANCHOR.

1698. Gilpin, goldsmith.

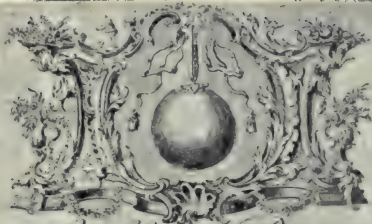
GOLDEN ARTICHOKE.

1705. Charles Lloyd.

GOLDEN BALL. CORNER OF FRIDAY STREET.

1732-1751. Stafford Briscoe, goldsmith.

"A CHASED EPERGNE; a light, small, curious gilt Sett of Dressing Plate; sundry Pieces of the fine old light chased emboss'd Plate, two fine gilt Cups and Covers, chased Tureens, great Variety of Monument Candlesticks, Inkstands, a very complete Service of gadroon'd shaped Plates and Dishes, Tea Kettles, Waiters of all Sizes, Setts of Cannisters, Knives, Forks, and Spoons in Cases, Shaving-Plate, Repeating, chased or plain, Gold, Metal, and Silver Watches, by the most eminent Workmen, as Tompion, Graham, Delander, &c. together with the greatest Choice of New Plate, either chased or plain, useful or ornamental, that ever was exposed to Sale at any one Time before, and will be sold extremely low, by STAFFORD BRISCOE,



Stafford Briscoe
Jeweller and Goldsmith;

at the Old Shop
the Golden - Ball only
the corner of Friday Street, in Cheapside,
London.

Continues Making it his chief Business
As he has done for several Years past to deal in all Kinds
of Second hand Plate Watches & Jewels.
of which he has constantly the greatest Variety
and also Great Choice of Large & Small

New Plate

both kinds of which will be always sold at a very Low Rate
and the most Money Given for Old Plate Watches, Jewels &c.

ALL SORTS

of Coats of Arms, Cyphers, Crests &c Engraved on Stone Silver &c.

at the Corner of Friday-Street, in Cheapside, the Golden Ball only, by Reason of the great Quantity that has been bought reasonable for some Months past; and as cheap as at any other Shop whatever; the most Money continues to be given for any Quantities of old Plate, Watches, and Jewels and for such as are pawned.

“N.B. A Rose Diamond Star and Sprig, four fluted chased Corinthian Pillar Candlesticks, two chased Gold Etwees, and a fine open Border chased Table, to be sold exceeding cheap.”

On 16th September, 1756, the above appeared in the *Whitehall Evening Post*.

GOLDEN BALL. 14, OPPOSITE FOSTER LANE, CHEAP-SIDE.

1766. Brown's, warehouse.

GOLDEN BALL. IN BOW CHURCH YARD, CHEAPSIDE.

1753. Mentioned.

GOLDEN BALL. OVER AGAINST THE CONDUIT (BY OLD JEWRY).

1685. Ferdinando Gunter.

GOLDEN BALL. CHEAPSIDE.

1767. Mr. Robert Holden, Man's mercer.

GOLDEN BOAR'S HEAD. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1691-1696. Mr. Wells.

GOLDEN BODICE. CHEAPSIDE.

1708. Mentioned.

GOLDEN BOTTLE.

1653. Perryn, goldsmith.

“A little crystal box and a crystal cover fixed with a Gimmer and shutting like a watch was lost in S. James' Parke, or the old Spring Garden. If any one will bring the same to Mr. Perryn, goldsmith at the Golden Bottle in Cheapside or to Ralph Harlow the Porter at Wallingford House next Whitehall shall be well contented for restoring the box.”—*The Perfect Diurnal*, 13th February, 1653.

1664. Robert Tempest, goldsmith.

1677. James Hore was keeping running cashes here. He had been at this sign a few years.

1687. Richard Hoare, received contributions for New-market races.

1690. Mr. Hoare moved to Fleet Street.

1695-1706. Nathaniel Ragdale, goldsmith.

GOLDEN BUCK'S HEAD. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1696. Mr. Wells.

GOLDEN CANDLESTICK. LOWER END OF CHEAP-SIDE.

1706. Nath^l Cliff.

GOLDEN COCK. NEAR SADLERS' HALL, CHEAPSIDE, NEAR FOSTER LANE.

1691. Mrs. Lucy Rapley, shoemaker.

GOLDEN CROSS. CHEPE.

1726. Webb, druggist.

GOLDEN CUP.

1714. Ker.

1744. Charles Webb. He had a parcel of right Bayonne hats for sale.

GOLDEN FLEECE. NEAR BOW CHURCH.

1705. John Lamb.

GOLDEN GOAT.

1664. Alexacurius or Spirits of Salts—wonderful virtues against several diseases was to be had here.

GOLDEN INN.

1588-1615. Hugh Myddelton. He was the originator of the New River Company.

GOLDEN LYON. CHEAPSIDE.

1693. Empson, leather seller.

GOLDEN PARROT.

1714. Robinson.

GOLDEN UNICORN.

1703. David Clayton, goldsmith.

GOOT, LA TAVERNE ATTE. WESTCHEPE.

1357. Mentioned.

GOOTE ON THE HOPE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1499. Henry Eburton, draper, he bequeathed this tenement to the Drapers' Company.—*Cal. of Wills*.

GOSHAWK IN THE SUN. CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, CHEAPSIDE.

1579. Thomas Gosson, bookseller.

GREAT CONDUIT.

Was in the roadway immediately opposite to Mercers' Hall.

GREAT CROSS IN WESTCHEPE.

Maitland says this cross stood at the East end of the Parish Church called St. Michael in the Corn, by Paul's Gate, near to the North End of the Old Exchange.

It stood opposite Wood Street end, and opposite No. 41.

This cross was erected in the year 1290 by Edward I in memory of his Queen Elianor, whose body was brought up from Herdeby, in Lincolnshire, to Westminster for burial, and wherever the body rested the King had a cross set up with the Queen's image and arms upon it.

This cross was frequently beautified and repaired by various kings, and was finally pulled down and destroyed on the 2nd May, 1643, to the noyse of trumpets, the workmen being protected by soldiery.

GREEN DRAGON.

1665. Francis Hall, apothecary.

1665. Edward Hanson, goldsmith.

1675-1687. Richard Browne, clockmaker.

GRYFFYN, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1405. Mentioned.—*Cal. of Wills*.

HALF MOONE. WESTCHEPE.

1580. Mark Dingley, later Nicholas Backhouse.

HALF MOON. OVER AGAINST FOSTER LANE.

1648. W. H. B. issued a farthing token.

1698. Thomas How, goldsmith.

1685. John Morice, cabinet maker.

HALF-MOON TAVERN. CHEAPSIDE.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 13th April, 1747.

"Half Moon Tavern, Cheapside. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, having restored peace to Britain by the ever memorable Battle of Culloden, fought on the 16th April, 1745, the *choice spirits* have agreed to celebrate that day annually by a Grand Jubilee in the Moon, of which the Stars are hereby acquainted and summoned to shine with their brightest Lustre by 6 o'clock on Thursday next in the Evening."

HALF MOON TAVERN. NORTH SIDE OF CHEPE, IN HALF MOON ALLEY, BETWEEN FOSTER AND GUTTER LANES.

It could also be entered from Priests Court, Foster Lane (now No. 5), and there was an entrance through the tavern to Gutter Lane.

This was a very old house. In more recent times it was called the New London Tavern. It ceased to exist as a tavern in 1817, and was destroyed by a fire in 1821.

140, Cheapside is said to have been built upon the site.

(See *Notes and Queries*, 1900.)

HAND AND GLOVE. CHEAPSIDE.

1744. Mr. West.

HAND IN HAND.

1705. J. Tomkins, linen draper.

HAND AND HAT. CORNER OF FOSTER LANE.

1698. Mr. Hudson.

A notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, 28th October, 1706. "All persons indebted to William Hudson, Senior and Junior, Haberdashers of Hats at the Corner of Foster Lane (Bankrupts) are forthwith to pay in the money due to them to Mr. James Hallet, goldsmith, at the Angel in Cheapside."

HARE. IN CHEPE.

1555. "Warren was carted through the City with a gold-smyth's wyff, for baudry and hordom and dyvers [times taken] with-all; and so cared owt of Algatt."—

Machyn's Diary.

1668. John Sanders, a silkman, died here.

HARP AND CROWN. FACING BOW CHURCH.

1744. John Johnson, musical instrument maker.

HART.

1686. Henry Crompt.

HAUNCH OF VENISON.

1701. Mr. Hall.

HEN AND CHICKENS. CHEAPSIDE.

1677. Will. Crisp.—*Little London Directory.*

Will. Mostyn issued a half-penny token from here.

HEN AND CHICKENS. OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH.

1686-1715. Edward Harrison, goldsmith.

1716. Notice was given by the representatives of the late

Edward Harrison to customers to redeem their pawns.

HEN AND CHICKENS. OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH, CHEAPSIDE.

1744. John Chappelow, linnen draper, is selling off.

HORSE SHOE. UNDER BOW CHURCH.

1659. Sold clock lines and Jack lines.

INDIAN KING. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1744. Phipps and Henley, mercers; they removed to the Turk's Head, opposite Foster Lane.

JACKANAPES TAVERN. NEAR JACKANAPES LANE, EAST END OF PATERNOSTER ROW.

Thomas Dainty, the landlord, died 4th June, 1652—he had formerly lived at the Mitre and issued a token from there in 1649.

On 20th February, 1665-6. Pepys writes in his Diary:

"So away home to the office, and thence home, where little Mrs. Tooker staid all night with us, and a pretty child she is, and happens to be neice to my

beauty that is dead, that lived at the Jackanapes at Cheapside."

JACKANAPES ON HORSEBACK.

1700. John Wright.

JOHN'S COFFEE HOUSE. NEXT NAG'S HEAD TAVERN.

1690. Mentioned.

KEY, THE. CHEAPSIDE.

1597. Bequeathed by Thomas Egerton, mercer.—*Cal. of Wills*.

1660. Mr. Isaacson, linendraper.

On 29th October, 1660, Pepys goes "with my Lady, and my Lady Pickering here, where there was a company of fine ladies, and we were very civilly treated, and had a very good place to see the Pageants (it being Lord Mayor's Day) which were many, and I believe good, for such kind of things, but in themselves but poor and absurd. After the ladies were placed, I took Mr. Townsend and Isaacson to the next door, a tavern, and did spend 5s. upon them."

KING'S ARMS. CHEAPSIDE.

1677. Henry Lombery.—*Little London Directory*.

KING'S ARMS.

1690. Captain John Passil, goldsmith.

1697. He gave up business.

KING'S ARMS. OPPOSITE FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1745. David and John Buffar, woollen drapers.

KING'S ARMS TAVERN. OVER AGAINST WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1706. It was to be let. Formerly known as the Three Black Birds.

KING'S ARMS AND KEY. OVER AGAINST SADLERS' HALL.

1744. George Hodges, possibly goldsmith.

KING'S HEAD. IN CHEPE.

1510. "Here on St. John's Eve, King Henry VIII came to this place, then halbert on his shoulder, and there beholding the watch, departed privily when the watch was done; but on St. Peter's night next following, he

and the Queen came Royally riding to the said place, and there with their nobles beheld the watch of the City, and returned in the morning."—*Stow*.

KING'S HEAD. UNDER BOW CHURCH, CHEAPSIDE.

The proprietor issued a farthing token from here.

KING'S HEAD. OVER AGAINST MERCERS' CHAPEL.

1674. Wild, jeweller.

1686. Fulk Bookey, goldsmith.

1694. Bagdale, goldsmith.

LAMB.

1680. Samuel Leek, goldsmith.

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, 7th January, 1705-6:

"Taken from Paul Whittle the 26 Dec^r last and supposed to be stolen these Five rings following with the following Posies:

"My Love to thee renewed shall be."

"Not the value but my love."

"My mind is fixt I will not range,
I like my choice too well to change."

"Our contract was heaven's act."

A slight gold ring set with Bristol stones and in the middle a red. All the stones set in silver.

"He said he had the two first of one Ringe a Prisoner in Newgate, and the three last of one Betty Ringe, who was Ringe's wife. If any person can prove them to be theirs they may have them at the Lamb, at Cheapside Conduit."

1710. Fish.

1744. Mr. Ingram.

LAMB AND FOUR COFFINS. CORNER OF PATERNOSTER ROW, OVER AGAINST THE CONDUIT, CHEAPSIDE.

"You may be furnished with Funerals, etc., Corps preserved, etc."

1693. Mr. Dally.

LEGG, LE. CHEPE.

Chepe in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bowe, Le Legge.
Shop lately belonging to Sir Robert Knolles,
knight.

II, Henry IV, A.D. 1400.—*Ancient Deeds*, A 2509.

LEEG, LE. WESTCHEPE, ST. MARY-LE-BOW.

1408. Robert Knolles, Knight.

LEG. CORNER OF GUTTER LANE.

1705. Thomas Towne, hosier.

LION AND LAMB.

1699. Joseph Buckley.

LOCK. CHEPE.

1550. Ambrose Ferrar.

LOCK AND KEY. CHEAPSIDE.

1693. William Withers.

LONGEPORCHE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1373. Mentioned.

LONG SHOP. SOUTH-WEST ANGLE OF WOOD STREET.

1401. A long shed or shop was erected here, it was called
in the ancient registers the "Long Shop" which the
inhabitants obtained licence to erect in front of the
Church of St. Peter, Cheap, in 1401. In 1556-7 William
Wygynton paid "for the rent of the Longe Shoppe
for one hole yere iiij^{li}."

1687. The existing houses were erected on the site.

MAN IN THE MOON TAVERN.

This was a very ancient house, and the proprietor
issued a farthing token in the seventeenth century.

MAYDENESHEED, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1407. William Framelyngham, a skinner, left a quitrent on
this tenement to Matilda his wife, the remainder for
pious uses.—*Cal. of Wills*.

MAIDENHEAD. LOWER END OF BOW CHURCH YARD,
CHEAPSIDE.

1724. "To all Shop-keepers:

"AT CLUER's Printing Office at the Maidenhead
in Bow Church Yard, Shopkeepers Bills and Bills of



To all Shop-keepers:
AT CLUER's Printing-Office at
the Maidenhead in Bow Church
Yard, Shopkeepers Bills and Bills of
Parcels are curiously Engraved on
Copper Plates: Also Marks for Watch-
makers, Tobacconists, Packers, Glovers;
Haberdashers of Hats, Peruke-makers,
&c. are neatly Engraved on Wood or
Copper; and all sorts of Musick En-
grav'd to the greatest Perfection.

Surgeons, Apothecaries, Druggists, Confectioners, &c. may
be furnished with all sorts of Titles or Labels, &c. Several
new Sheets being lately engrav'd. Titles for Hungary Wa-
ter, Directions for Daffey's Elixir and the Spirits of Scurvy-
Grass; also Bills for Houses, Rooms, or Lodgings to be
Let, may be had there ready printed

Also Receipts for the KING's Taxes are printed
and sold there, Wholesale or Retail.

Parcels are curiously Engraved on Copper Plates: Also Marks for Watchmakers, Tobacconists, Packers, Glovers; Haberdashers of Hats, Peruke-makers, &c. are neatly Engraved on Wood or Copper; and all sorts of Musick Engrav'd to the greatest Perfection.

"Surgeons, Apothecaries, Druggists, Confectioners, &c. may be furnished with all sorts of Titles or Labels, &c. Several new Sheets being lately engrav'd. Titles for Hungary Water, Directions for Daffey's Elixir and the Spirits of Scurvy-Grass; also Bills for Houses, Rooms, or Lodgings to be Lett, may be had there ready printed.

"Also Receipts for the KING's Taxes are printed and sold there, Wholesale or Retale."—*London Journal*, 1724.

1736. Thomas Cobb, printer and engraver.

MAREMADE. 'TWINX MILK STREET AND WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

A haberdasher of small wares issued a halfpenny token from here in the seventeenth century.

MERMAID. PAUL'S GATE, CHEAPSIDE.

1516-1529. John Rastell.

"Emprynted in Cheapside, at the sygne of the Mearmayd next to Pollys-gate," *i.e.*, Paul's Gate.

MERMAID TAVERN. BETWEEN BREAD STREET AND FRIDAY STREET.

It was a very ancient house, and has often been written about.

It was first mentioned in 1462.

Sir Walter Raleigh established a literary Club here in 1603, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, and others being of the number.

1651. A farthing token was issued from this house.

MERMAID. NEXT BULL HEAD TAVERN.

1677. John Smith, teacher of the viol and gittar.

1690. Thomas Parrat, leatherseller.

MERIOLE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1435. Mentioned.—*Cal. of Wills.*

MITRE TAVERN.

This was an ancient hostelry. Mentioned before 1475 in the Parish Records, called Le Myter in 1540. The vintner, Mr. Scattergood, died 17th May, 1654. The house was destroyed in the Fire of London and not rebuilt.

On the 25th November, 1661, Samuel Pepys went there with his friend Mr. Sanchy after they had been to the Opera, but Mrs. Mary Archer, who was with them, would not trust herself with them at the tavern, so they two "light and drank" and set her at her uncle's in Old Jewry. They returned "and drank till past 12 at night, till I had drank something too much."

MITRE. CHEAPSIDE.

1649. Thomas Dainty issued a farthing token; he afterwards moved to the Jackanapes Tavern near Pater-noster Row.

NAG'S HEAD TAVERN. EAST END OF FRIDAY STREET
ON SOUTH SIDE OF CHEPE. NO. 37, CHEAPSIDE.

1683. Thomas Dennick.

1698. Mentioned.

It afterwards became the Swan.

There is a sculptured sign of the Swan with Chains on the wall of the house.

NAG'S HEAD TAVERN. CHEAPSIDE.

1742. Mentioned.

Mary Woodfall issued a farthing token from here in the seventeenth century.

1745. Mr. Ratty.

NEWTAVERNE, LE. ST. PETER'S, WESTCHEPE.

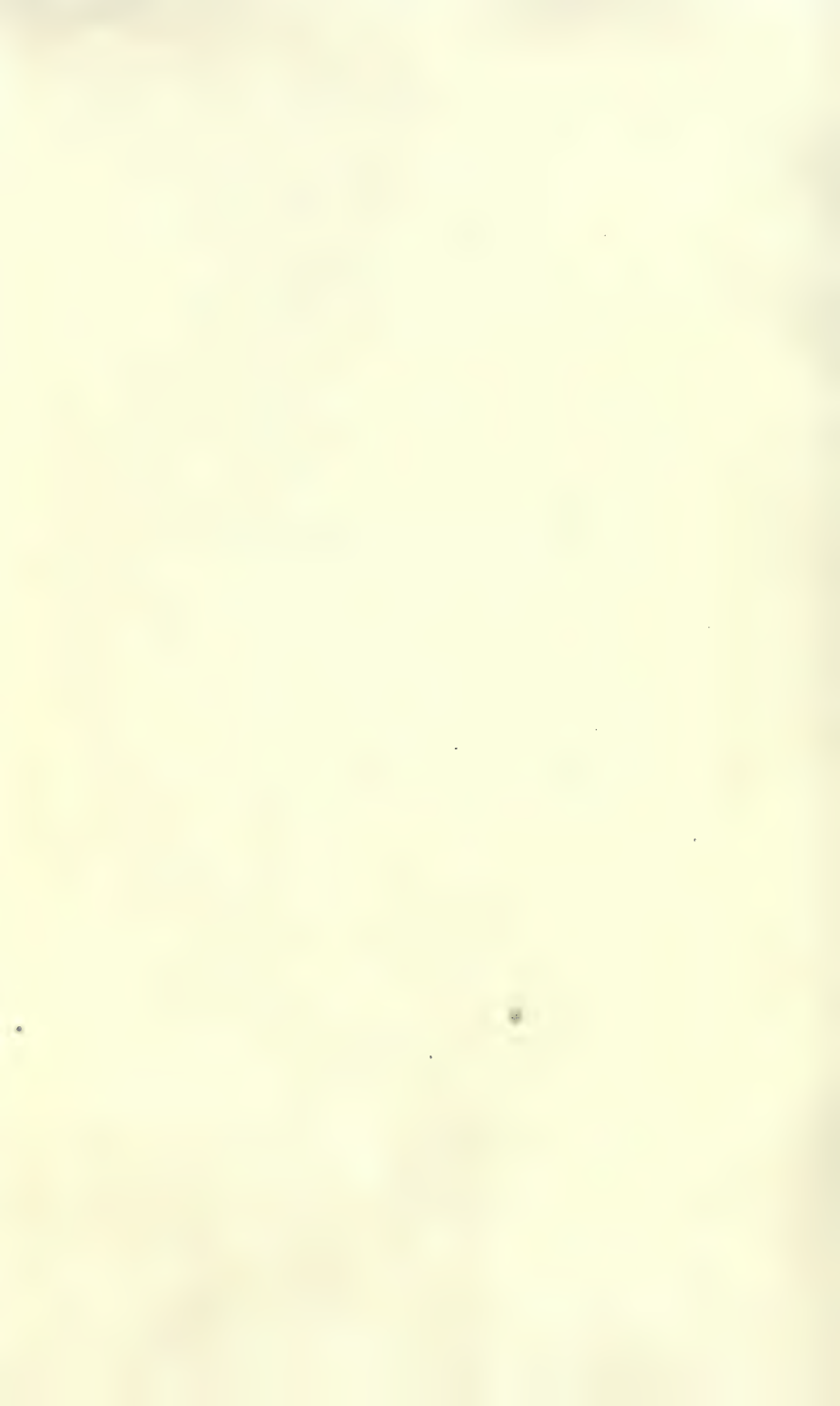
1427. Mentioned in the will of Richard Wethyhale, goldsmith.—*Cal. of Wills.*

NUN'S HEAD. AGAINST LAURENCE LANE.

1677. Edward Nowels,



SEE P. 52.





Arthur Jennings
Linnen-Draper,
at the Parrot, in
CHEAPSIDE
the Corner of Newgate Street.
London.

PARROT. CORNER OF NEWGATE STREET.

1749. Arthur Jennings, linnen draper.

PEACOCK. LOWER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1676. William Birch, bookseller.

PEACOCK, THE. NEAR BOW CHURCH, CHEAPSIDE.

1753. Mary Serinea.

PHILLIPS' COFFEE HOUSE. NEAR THE CONDUIT.

1698. Mentioned.

PLOUGH. NEAR POULTRY.

1674. Thomas Cary, silkman.

1728. Henry Plowman, stationer.

PLOUGH. CHEAPSIDE.

1708. Dalby, goldsmith.

PLOUGH AND HARROW.

1681. Mr. Antribus.

1706. Edward Doyly.

1708. Joseph Trigg.

PRINCE EUGENE'S HEAD. CHEAPSIDE.

1742. W. Hodgson.

A green lustring gown and Petticoat wrapt in a red quilted Petticoat, left in a Hackney Coach, advertised for.

PURSE.

1530. Thomas Calton, goldsmith.

"At S^t Mary Overie, Southwark, between 1548 and 1550, they parted with four chalices, weighing fifty-four ounces, to one Calton, at the sign of the 'Purse' in Chepe, of which the said Calton made two communion cups weighing but fifty two ounces, the balance due being 17^s 8^d."—*Surrey Church Notes*, by J. R. D. Tyssen.

PURSELL'S COFFEE HOUSE. NEXT NAG'S HEAD TAVERN.

1698. Mentioned.

QUEEN'S ARMS.

1560-1580. Anthony Dericke was a goldsmith and engraver to the Mint in the reigns of Edward VI and of Elizabeth. He brought out the first lottery of which

there is any record in 1569; the prizes, which consisted of plate, were exhibited in his shop.

1736. John Belson, a mercer, was at this sign.

QUEEN'S HEAD. CORNER OF FRIDAY STREET.

1696. Wood, a hosier.

QUEEN'S HEAD. AGAINST BOW CHURCH, CHEAP-
SIDE.

1744. The effects of George Dujon, a mercer, to be sold by auction, he being a Bankrupt, together with his Sign and Sign Iron.

QUEEN'S HEAD. CORNER OF QUEEN STREET, CHEAP-
SIDE.

1685. Mr. Foster.

1695. Willm. Hamersley, linen draper.

1748. Burkitt and Langdown, linen drapers.

1755. Edward Burkitt, linen draper.

QUEEN'S HEAD AND HALF MOON. FACING BREAD
STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1744. Thomas Atkins, stationer.

QUEEN'S HEAD AND STAR. CORNER OF OLD CHANGE.
NO. 10, CHEAPSIDE.

1767. William Dare and Joseph Shillings.

RAVEN. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

John James issued a farthing token from here.

1712. John Stone.

Richard Royle also issued a farthing token from
here.

RED CROSSE. CHEPE.

1569. Thomas Gardener, silversmith, maker of Apostle
spoons.

RED CROSS. CHEAPSIDE.

1693. Sir Ralph Box.

RED CROSS. NEAR MERCER'S CHAPEL.

1711. Henry Colchester.

RESURRECTION. BY LITTLE CONDUIT, CHEAPSIDE.

1522-1584. John Day, printer.

1546-1577. William Serres, printer.



M^{rs} Hicks London 4 June 1755

Bought of Edward Burkill

At the Corner of Queen Street Chippside

3 p^{ts} Livery have ——— 4/6 ——— £. 1. 8. 6

about 6

Rec^d July 12 1755 the Contents of this Bill in full
for m^r Edward Burkill Wm Thomas

ROEBUCK (ALEHOUSE). CHEAPSIDE.

1715. This was famous during the Whig riots; Mr. Gill, who kept it, was made a Tide-waiter in Scotland in 1718.

ROSE. CHEPE.

1569. Henry Gilbert or Gilberd, goldsmith.

ROSE. CHEAPSIDE.

1688. Robert Noyes, hosier.

ROSE. CHEAPSIDE.

1744. George Smith opened this as an eating house.

ROSE AND CROWN.

1681. Andrew Kendrick; also called the Rose and Key.

ROSE AND CROWN.

1687. Cordell, goldsmith.

1742. A sale is advertised of all the household goods of this house, *Daily Advertiser*, 16th October, 1742.

ROSE AND KEY. CHEAPSIDE.

1682-1689. Andrew Kendrick.

ROSE AND POMEGRANATE. UNDER BOW CHURCH.

1559. James Rowbotham, bookseller.

RUMMER TAVERN. OVER AGAINST BOW LANE.

1709. Where the "surprizing Mr Higgins, the posture master, lately performed at the Queen's Theatre Royal in the Haymarket" was to be seen every evening at six; admission 18*d*. and 1*s*.

RUMMER TAVERN. SOUTH SIDE, NEAR QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1732. Mentioned.

SADDLERY, THE. WESTCHEPE.

1280. Mentioned in a will.

SADDLERS, THE.

1373. Occupied a portion of Cheapside near St. Vedast or Foster Lane.

1285. The Spicery, The Drapery, The Cordwainery, were in Westchepe.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. AGAINST THE GREAT CONDUIT, CHEAPSIDE.

A farthing token was issued from here.

SARACEN'S HEAD INN. CHEAPSIDE.

Upon the site of this house in 1844, when building a warehouse, at the depth of from sixteen to eighteen feet below the present level of the street, several Roman wells and a coarse tessellated pavement were discovered.

According to local traditions, Sir Christopher Wren lived in a house on this site during the building of St. Paul's Cathedral.

SARAH'S COFFEE HOUSE. NEAR LAURENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1694. Mentioned.

STANDARD. IN CHEPE.

Hood says it stood "about the midst of this street," probably near Bow Church.

This was the spot selected for all punishments to be carried out. Stow gives a considerable list of them, beginning with the year 1293, when three men had their right hands smitten off for rescuing a prisoner arrested by an officer of the City; and several have been beheaded there, including Lord Say and Sele, who was executed in 1450 by Jack Cade.

STAR TAVERN. OVER AGAINST SOPER LANE.

1648-1652. A farthing token was issued from here. It was "a star of eight points."

1659. Richard Hadilow.

Later Pepys was in the habit of visiting this house, where he often called for a pint of wine with his friends, between 1659 and 1663.

STAR AND ANCHOR. CHEAPSIDE.

1744. "Fourteen City lamps had been broken on Nov. 4th between 2 and 4 in the morning; information was to be given to Mr. Boulton at the above house."—*Daily Advertiser*.

SEVEN STARS. CHEAPSIDE.

1710. John Crooke, linen draper.

SHEPHERD INN. CHEAPSIDE.

1686. Mentioned.

STERRE. CHEPESYDE.

1485. Sir Richard Charleton, Knt., who was attainted for high treason, was seized of this tenement.

Occupied by Anthony Malyard.

1575. The Starr was in the occupation of Martin Trott, and later of John Trott.

SHIP, THE. CHEAPSIDE.

1701. Mentioned.

SHIP. IN CHEPE.

1569. Edward Gilbert or Gilberd, goldsmith.

SHIPP. WESTCHEPE, IN ST. PANCRAS PARISH.

1569. Thomas Pierson, gentleman.

SHIP, LE, ON THE HOPE. WESTCHEPE.

1454. John Lufkyn, a *pastiller* (maker of pastry, pie baker).

It was formerly the house of Nicholas de Farndon, a goldsmith.

SHIP AND STAR.

1700. J. Hart.

1706. J. Taylor.

SPOTTED DOG.

1707. William Tanner, goldsmith.

SUGARLOAFE. PARISH OF ST. MARY COLECHURCH, NEAR
MERCER'S HALL.

1650. Mentioned.

SUGAR LOAF AND TALBOT. OVER AGAINST BOW
CHURCH.

1684. George Salter.

SUN. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

"Soonne" or Sun mentioned in a will, 1546.

1686-1697. Mr. Saxton, haberdasher?

1731-1737. Wat. Wildman, goldsmith.

"March 18. 1737.

"Dropt or lost on Sunday Night about Ten o'Clock, about King's-Head Court, Holborn, a single Stone Brilliant Diamond Ring, of a very fine Water, and

longish Square; Weight about 15 Grains, in a Sha-green Case the Stone rather close than spreading: Whoever will bring it to Mr. Wat. Wildman, Goldsmith, at the Sun in Cheapside, shall have Forty Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd; or if offer'd to be sold pray stop it, and you shall have the same Reward."

SUN. CHEAPSIDE.

1744. W. Atkinson, goldsmith.

SUN AND GOLDEN BALL. NEAR WOOD STREET.

1722. Fletcher, a thread shop.

SUN AND WHEATSHEAF, CHEAPSIDE.

1744. The Proprietor notified in the *Daily Advertiser*, 24th February—"that he had stopp'd six small brilliant Diamonds."

SWAN AND GOLDEN FAN. NEAR THE CONDUIT, CHEAPSIDE.

1780. Robert Pickeard, fan maker.

SWAN AND HARP. CHEAPSIDE.

1677. John Pordage. *Little London Directory*.

SWAN WITH IJ NEKES. MYLKE STREET END, CHEAPSIDE.

1556. Mentioned by Machyn in his Diary.

TANNERSSELDE. IN THE FORUM OF WESTCHEPE.

1336. Robert de Kelseye. *Cal. of Wills*.

Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow.

This was said originally to have been a shed, from which King Edward III beheld the joustings.

It was afterwards built of fair stone and Henry IV in 1410 confirmed the said shed to Stephen Spilman, William Marchford and John Whateley, mercers, by the name of one new called Crowsilde or Tamersilde, situate in the mercery in West Cheape.—*Stow*.

TEA CHEST AND SUGAR LOAF. NEAR BOW CHURCH, CHEAPSIDE.

1764. Robertson, Barnes and Backhouse, grocers, dealers in tea and confectioners.



ROBERT PICKEARD.

*At the Swan and Golden Tree
in Cheapside near y^e Conduit, London.*

Mounteth & Maketh all sorts of
Fans & Selletts, Silk Gauze & Sil-
ver Handkerchiefs, Caps, Girdles, Ri-
bons, Roles Wiers, Ferrits, silver Lace
for Shoes, white Buttons for Shirts,
silk & ferrit Laces, Masks & Necklaces.

NB *Any Merchant may be furnisht with all
sorts of Millenary Wares at Cheap Rates.*

M^{rs} Sommer

London 28 May 1762



Bo^t of Robertson, Barnes, & Buckhouse,
Grocers, Dealers in Tea & Confectioners.

At the Tea Post & Sugar Loaf, near Bow Church,
in Cheapside.

Green Tea — 2 — 16s — £12.0

Rec^d the Contents for Mess^{rs} Robertson & Co. in full of all dem^{ts}
J^o B. Wilson

THREE ANCHORS. NEAR GUTTER LANE.

1696. William Yeoman.

1705. Mrs. Eliz. Watson, a toy shop.

THREE ANCHORS AND CROWN TAVERN.

1683. Mr. Pettys—tickets were to be had here for the Yorkshire Feast at Merchant Taylors.

Also called Three Angels and Crown.

THREE ANGELS. NEAR FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1712. John Hannam, a toy-shop.

1737. Mrs. Bedwais, a toy-shop.

THREE ANGELS AND CROWN TAVERN.

1682. Mentioned.

THREE BLACK BIRDS. AFTERWARDS KING'S ARMS TAVERN, OVER AGAINST WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1706. Was to be let.

THREE BOARS HEADS. CHEAPSIDE.

1696. Mr. Murray.

THREE COCKS. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1677 to 1693. James Lapley, a goldsmith; keeping running cashes. He failed in the latter year.

1695. Mr. Knot, goldsmith.

1700-1703. Capt. Pearse, goldsmith.

It was sometimes called the Three Golden Cocks.

THREE CROWNS. LOWER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1660. Thomas Parkhurst, bookseller.

1671. The sign was called the Bible and Three Crowns.

1691. William Haddocke, girdler.

1733-1739. Thomas Moulden, goldsmith.

1752. "At a Boarding School, three miles from Town Young Ladies are taught Dancing, Writing and all Sorts of needlework at £20 per annum for the whole &c.

"Any gentlemen or Ladies to whom these terms are agreeable may be further informed by applying to Mr. Harrist at the *Three Crowns*, Cheapside Conduit."

THREE CROWNS. CHEAPSIDE.

1662. Mr. Boys, a wholesayle man. *Pepys' Diary*.

THREE FLOWER DE LUCES.

1672-1696. John Johnson, was a goldsmith keeping running cashes in 1677. After 1693 he was knighted.

1703. Henry Johnson, goldsmith.

THREE GILDED ANKERS. WESTCHEAPE.

1558. John Ayleworthe, Esq., and John Keykwiche.

THREE GOLDEN ANCHORS. CHEAPSIDE.

1710. A toy-shop.

THREE GOLDEN COCKS. *See* THREE COCKS.

THREE HORSESHOES. CHEAPSIDE.

Robert Gardner issued a farthing token from here in the seventeenth century.

THREE KEYS. LOWER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1660. William Yates. He issued a token.

THREE KINGS.

1695. William Ladds, goldsmith.

1693-1710. John Billers.

1713. Joseph Beachcroft.

THREE KINGS AND GOLDEN BALL. 15, CHEAPSIDE.

1744. John Briscoe. Opposite Foster Lane.

1747-1760. Stafford Briscoe, goldsmith. Removed from the Golden Ball.

1762. Briscoe and Morrison.

1769. "Briscoe and Morrison, Jewellers and Goldsmiths, At the *Three Kings* in *Cheapside*, near *St. Paul's*, now selling exceeding cheap, for Ready Money.

"The greatest Choice of Plate, either new or second-hand, in the most elegant Taste, both useful and ornamental; also Repeating, Gold, Chased, Plain, and other Watches, of the best Makers; and the Public may be assured of seeing the most extensive Variety, and being served with the strictest Integrity, at the most moderate Prices possible; their constant great Demand enable them to give the utmost Value in Ready Money,



John Briscoe
Jeweller and Goldsmith,

Remov'd

from the Corner of Friday Street,

to the Three Kings & Golden Ball, near St. Paul's, in Cheapside,

London

(late M^r. Barrett's)

Buyers & sells all sorts of Jewels, Large & Small Plate

And also makes it his Business

Particularly

To Deal in all kinds of second Hand Plate & Matches, in w^{ch}
he has great Choice, with many other curious Things

at the most Reasonable Rates

ALSO

Coats of Arms, Cyphers &c. Engraved upon Stones Silver & Steel.

for any Quantity of Plate, Watches, Jewels of all Kinds, and Pearls.

"Great Choice of Epergnes in the newest Taste, and highly finished."

1769-1783. Richard Morrison, who had been in partnership with Briscoe, was here as a goldsmith and jeweller.

THREE KINGS AND SPOTTED DOG. CHEAPSIDE.

1744. Joseph Barret, goldsmith.

THRELEGGES, LE. CHEPE.

Chepe in the parish of S^t Mary-le-Bow.

Le Threlegges.

Shop of the Convent of S^t. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

II Hen. IV. *Ancient Deeds*, A. 2309, 1400.

THREE LYONS.

1664. John Weld.

"On the 28th April last, lost from a Ladyes Brest a small round picture, the Rimme of Gold, Enamelled with Blew, tyed with a black Ribbon."

THE THREE NUNS. 153, CHEAPSIDE, S. PETER, WEST-CHEAPE.

1633. Mentioned.

1660. Myles Martin, a linen-draper.

1692. John Mallet, linen-draper.

1711. William Luce, linen-draper.

1780, about? I. Todd, lace, mercery and family mourning warehouse.

It was sometimes known by the sign of the Three Nuns and Hare.

THREE NUNS AND HARE. *See* Three Nuns.

THREE PATTENS. CORNER OF ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

1682. Mr. Baiden.

THREE PIDGEONS.

1702. John Carruthers, linen draper.

THREE PIDGEONS AND CLOCK.

1697. Peter Abbott, watchmaker?

THREE PIDGEONS AND FOUR COFFINS. END OF GUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1789. John Chater furnishes very fashionable laces and plain dresses for the Dead, Sheets, Cloaks, Hangings, Coaches, Plumes of Feathers, etc.

THREE TUNS. AGAINST THE GREAT CONDUIT, CHEAPSIDE.

A farthing token was issued from here in the seventeenth century.

THREE TUNS AND BULL'S HEAD TAVERN. OPPOSITE BOW CHURCH.

1735-1739. Mentioned.

1752. There was a great auction room here.

TROUT.

1716. Mr. Magow.

TURK'S HEAD. 13, CHEAPSIDE, OPPOSITE FOSTER LANE, FIVE DOORS FROM BOW CHURCH.

1744-1766. Phipps and Henley, mercers.

1760. John Henley, mercer.

1767. Edwards, Salmon and Charles Ryder, mercers.

UNICORN.

1398. Mention is made of this house Le Unicorn in Chepe, in the will of John Fressh, a mercer.

1561. Godderdyke, goldsmith.

"On 1st May, 1561, at afternoon dyd Mastyr Godderdyke's sune the Goldsmyth go hup into hys father's gyldyng house, toke a bowe stryng and hanged ymseylff at the signe of the Unycorne in Chepesyd."—*Machyn's Diary*.

VNYCORNE. WESTCHEPE.

1565. Thomas Thyckyns.

UNICORN. WESTCHEPE.

1570. Thomas Thicknis and George Alein.

UNICORN. CORNER OF WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1699. John Jackson, cutler.

UNICORN. CORNER OF QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1753-1756. J. Boydell, engraver.

2 bet. N. la. & Yorks Clap. £4.0.0
 Recd in part a/ging - £1.5.6
 Recd - £2.18.6



Recd Feb. 24. 1710 the Sum
 of four pounds in full of
 a Demand due John Jackson

**JOHN JACKSON at the Unicorn th. Corner
 of Woodstreet, Cheapside, London,**

Selleth all sorts of Knives, Combs, Scissors, Razors, Cates, Whips,
 and Spurs, Umbrelloes, Buttons for Sleeves, fine Buckles for
 Shoes and Girdles; fine Snuff-boxes and Tobaco-boxes, Tables, Chest-
 boards; fine French Necklaces, Pendants, fine Seals, Pocket-books,
 Letter-cases, Needle-books, Coffee-Mills, Purfes, Watch-chains for
 Men and Women, Essence-bottles, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Ink-
 horns, Water-gilt Buttons for Cloaths, and other sorts of Metal-but-
 tons; fine Steel Work, Silver Toys, Lignum Vitæ and Ivory Toys;
 Tunbride Ware, and all sorts of Toys for Children; Stone Pendants
 and Ear-rings, and Stone Rings, in Silver and Gold, with other Curio-
 sities for Gentlemen and Ladies, at reasonable Rates. By Whole-
 sail or Retail.

All sorts of Fine Snuff.

UNICORN AND BIBLE, CHEAPSIDE.

1745. James Spittimber, goldsmith.

UNICORN AND PEARL. NEAR QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1732. "Thomas Chesson, *Jeweller, At the Unicorn and Pearl near Queen-street, Cheapside*, has bought a large Parcel of very curious Brazil Pebbles, little inferior in Lustre to Diamonds, (when set to the best Advantage) which he (having been employ'd by Mr. Fawconer in setting almost all he has sold) has for near two Years past been trying various Methods to bring them to the utmost Perfection, and has now fully compleated, and keeps by him a large Choice of Buckles of all Sorts, Rings, Ear-Rings, Buttons, &c. and will sell them at least one Third cheaper than sold by him, though allow'd by the best Judges to excel in Goodness, and likewise will make very good Allowance to Merchants, Shop-keepers, and Jewellers, either set or unset.

"N. B. Gentlemen and Ladies may have all other Sorts of Jewelling perform'd as neat and cheap as any where in London."

Alderman John Boydell lived here at one time; he died 1804.

1744. "Mrs. Elizabeth Chesson, leaving off trade, wishes to sell all her Millinery goods."

WALSCHRENTE, LE. WESTCHEPE.

1406. John Forster, goldsmith, left this tenement to Alice, his wife, the reversion to be sold for pious uses.—*Cal. of Wills*.

WEAVERS' ARMS.

1661. John Clements.

WHALE AND RAVEN.

1695. Charles Bainton.

WHEATSHEAF. UPPER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1691-1697. John Partridge, goldsmith.

1720-1733. William Owen, goldsmith.

1745. Mary Owen, goldsmith.

1757. Thos. Field, bookseller.

WHEATSHEAF AND STAR.

1772. Thomas Aldworth, goldsmith.

WHITE BEAR. CHEAPSIDE, CORNER OF SOPER LANE.

Sir Baptist Hickes, born in 1551, was the third son of Robert Hickes, a mercer; he also carried on a mercer's business and amassed an immense fortune. He was subsequently raised to the peerage as Lord Hickes and Viscount Campden, and died 1629.

WHITE GOAT.

1663. John Martin.

WHYTE HARTE. WESTCHEPE, SOUTH OF MERCERS HALL.

1561. John Lincolne.

WHITE HART. NEAR MERCERS' CHAPEL.

1681. James Smith, milliner.

1737-1744. J. Noon, bookseller, was here.

WHITE HORSE. LOWER END OF CHEAPSIDE.

1692-1699. William Yates.

WHITE HORSE AND BELL. NEAR CONDUIT, CHEAPSIDE.

1710-1730. John Walker, clockmaker, formerly of Fleet Street.

WHITE HORSE AND BELL. FOUR DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S.

1731. John Walker, brazier and ironmonger.

“ *WALKER's original, CLOCK-LAMP, much improved.* ”

“ Being so compleat and artfully contriv'd that it shews the Hours of the Night, far exceeding any Thing of the Kind ever yet invented; in short, they need no farther Commendation than those that has try'd them; and the extraordinary Demand he has for them is a convincing Proof that they give a general Satisfaction, and have been approved by the most Ingenious; for they answer the Use of both Clock and Candle. Sold only by the Inventor, J. Walker, Brasier and Ironmonger by Cheapside Conduit, and at Mr. Mocquet's,

WALKER's original, new-invented CLOCK-LAMP,



Being a most compleat MACHINE, and so artfully contrived, that it shows the Hours of the Night exactly as they pass; supplying at once the Place of a Clock, Watch and Candle, and has been approv'd of by the most Ingenious. 'Tis manag'd with so little Trouble, and so very neatly, that it neither daubs the Fingers nor the Place whereon it stands, as others do. In short, hardly any Person that has Occasion to keep a Light in the Night, if they knew the Conveniency of them, would ever be without One. Sold only by J. Walker, Brasier and Ironmonger by Cheap-side Conduit, with Oyl proper for them.

N. B. And also the new-fashion'd French Plate, very cheap, he being the Maker. 1736

a Brasier, in Pall Mall, with proper Oyl for them
Also,

"The new-fashion French Plate, in the greatest Variety, very cheap, he being the Maker; and the Clock Lamp in the same Metal.

"N.B. He hath all Sorts of the newest Fashion Stove Grates, &c. with great Choice of all Sorts of Brasier and Ironmonger's Goods, and will sell at the most reasonable Prices."

WHITE LEGGE ENTRE.

1550. Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow.

WHITE LION.

1692. Mr. Green, linen draper.

WOOD STREET COMPTER. CHEAPSIDE.

1555. Was established in this year, and removed to Giltspur Street in 1791.

WOOLSACKE. PARISH OF ST. MARY, COLECHURCH, NEAR
MERCER'S HALL.

1650. Mentioned.

NO. 68, CHEAPSIDE.

1767. Messrs. Roche and Willing, wholesale mercers.

NO. 73, CHEAPSIDE.

Prior to the year 1737, before the Mansion House was built on the Stocks Market, it was occasionally used as the Lord Mayor's Mansion House.

Mr. Tegg the bookseller lived here.

THE POULTRY.

A very important thoroughfare, commencing at the Old Jewry where Cheapside ends, and going to Cornhill.

It was formerly inhabited by poulterers, afterwards by grocers, haberdashers, and upholsterers. At the west end of the Poultry was the Great Conduit. It was built in 1285. Henry Walleis, Mayor.

ANGEL. POULTRY. OVER AGAINST THE COMPTER.

1684-1704. John Lawrence, bookseller.

1724-1737. Richard Ford, bookseller.

1742. John Davidson, bookseller.

ANGEL AND BIBLE. POULTRY.

1681. Benjamin Alsop, bookseller.

ANGEL AND BIBLE AND CROWN. POULTRY.

1705. Whatloff Boulter, bookseller.

ATLAS AND HERCULES. AGAINST OLD JEWRY, POULTRY.

1684. Philip Lea, globe maker.

1687. Philip Lea, Hercules and Atlas.

1688. Philip Lea was at this sign, Atlas Hercules, next the corner of Friday Street.

BELL. AGAINST THE STOCK MARKET, POULTRY.

1682. Nathaniel Crouch, bookseller. He was the first to condense works of celebrated authors into popular and convenient size. He wrote under the name of John Burton. His *Historical Rarities in London and Westminster* was a favourite book with Dr. Johnson.

1702. Richard Cooke, linen draper.

1711. Beadle of the Ward lived here.

BELL AND DRAGON. POULTRY.

1744. Butcher and Barratt.

BIBLE. POULTRY.

1692. H. Bernard, bookseller.

BIBLE AND CROWN. POULTRY.

1720. John Clarke, bookseller.

1735-1745. Richard Kett, bookseller.

BIBLE AND THREE CROWNS. POULTRY.

1726-1737. John Clark and Richard Hett, booksellers.

BLACK BOY. AGAINST THE COMPTEUR, POULTRY.

1694. Joseph Williams.

BLACK HORSE AND KEY. AGAINST POULTRY, COMPTEUR.

1694. "The Conduit Water that will wash very well, and is as fine as any other whatever, and much finer than most is to be lett."

BLACK RAVEN. POULTRY.

John Dunton, bookseller.

BLEW ANCHOR. POULTRY.

1672. John Lutton, bookseller.

BLUE ANCHOR AND STAR. AGAINST MANSION HOUSE.

1744. Mr. Thomas Chapman.

BOOT. OVER AGAINST THE BANK, POULTRY.

1700. Jonatⁿ Yeates, bootmaker.

CASTELL (LE) ON THE HOPE. ST. MILDRED, POULTRY.

1390. Richard Godechilde, cutler.

CAT. POULTRY.

1691. Marmaduke Procter, oylman.

CITY ARMS. Near the Mansion House.

1766. Mentioned.

CIVET CAT. POULTRY.

1696. Mr. Holbrook.

CIVET CAT AND ORANGE. POULTRY.

1744. Mr. Rogers. Sold Greek Water, an easy safe cure for the venereal disease.

CLOTHWORKER'S ARMS. SCALDING ALLEY, POULTRY.

1657. Francis Russell issued a farthing token.

COK (LE). POULTRY.

A brewery.

1443. John Hildy, "pulter" (poulterer), situate near the Compter.

COCK. GROCER'S ALLEY. POULTRY.

1666. Thomas Johnson issued a farthing token.

CORPUS CHRISTI CHAPPELL, CONYHOPPLANE. POULTRY.

1582. William Hobson, haberdasher.

COUNTER, LE. POULTRY.

1477. Walter Hunt, grocer, left his lands, viz.: le Counter and le Counter Aley in le Pultree, near les Stokkes, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London.
—*Cal. of Wills.*

The Compter was a Sheriff's prison, which stood a little to the east of Grocer's Hall Court. It was very large.

CRANE. POULTRY.

1683. Peter Weld, glassman.

1697. James Lund.

CROSS KEYS. POULTRY.

1694. Andrew Bell, bookseller.

1724. John Motley, bookseller.

1732. John Gray, bookseller.

"This Day is publish'd. Price 1s. 1737.

"FATAL CURIOSITY. A true Tragedy, as it is now acting at the New Theatre in the Hay-Market By Mr. LILLO.

"Printed for John Gray at the Cross-Keys in the Poultry near Cheapside. Where may be had,

"1. George Barnwell. A Tragedy. The Sixth Edition.

"2. The Christian Hero. A Tragedy. The Second Edition. Both by the same Author.

"3. An Account of the Life and Character of Scanderbeg. Inscib'd to the Readers of the Christian Hero."

CROSS KEYS AND BIBLE. NEAR STOCKS MARKET.

1708. Mr. Bell, bookseller.

CROWN. OPPOSITE THE COMPTER, POULTRY.

1681. J. Greenwood, bookseller and stationer.

1689. Thomas Speed.

1744. John Harrison (from Mr. Mahoon's, Harpsicord and Spinnet Maker to His Majesty) is removed from The Crown in Bishopsgate Street near the Pump to the Crown in the Poultry, opposite the Compter, and makes, mends, lets out for hire and tunes Harpsicords and Spinnets.

DEBATT'S PASTRY SHOP. POULTRY.

1815. Was adjoining the King's Head Tavern, famous for sweets, soups, and savoury patties.

DIAL. OPPOSITE OLD JEWRY, POULTRY.

1735. William Maitland, who later published his "History of London."

DIAL. POULTRY.

1736-1744. Mr. James Snelling, watchmaker.

He was master of the company.

M^r Sumner

London Jan^y 1762



Bought of Moses Willats,
At the Elephant in the Poultry.

A fluted Gold at 9 ^d 1/2	2: - : 10
Making & Marking & Engraving 4 Cyp	1: 10: 6
100 of Chas'd Gold Pipes	6: -
	<hr/> £ 3: 17: 4

A Silk String	<hr/> £ 3: 18: 1
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Rec'd at the same time the Contents in full
V Moses Willats

ELEPHANT. POULTRY.

1762. Moses Willats, goldsmith.

EXCHANGE TAVERN. POULTRY.

1651-1668. Tokens were issued from this house.

FALCHION. POULTRY.

The letter which in 1619 "made a stir in Lancashire" respecting an apparition at Newmarket, "which the King went to see and has kept his bed ever since," was written by one Matt. Mason from the Falchion.

FRYENGE PANNE. CONYHOPPLANE, POULTRY.

Site of Grocers' Hall. John Hodeshall.

1582. William Ramsay, grocer.

GLOBE. POULTRY.

1694. } John King, bookseller.

1732. } " picture shop.

GRASSHOPPER. NEXT ROSE TAVERN, POULTRY.

1683. Bartholomew Ferriman, bookseller.

1694. B. Newman, bookseller.

1698. Hugh Newman, bookseller.

GRIFFIN. CORNER OF BUCKLESBURY, POULTRY.

1710. Mr. Lawrence, toy shop.

1722-1729. Mr. Lockton, toy shop.

1730-1732. Mr. Sandwell, toy shop.

Lockton and Sandwell both used this advertisement:

"An infallible Remedy for broken-winded HORSES, which has been publish'd, and sold many Years, before any Counterfeits in other Forms appear'd, and highly commended from one Friend to another: The vast Quantities that have been sold do also verify the Truth of its Efficacy and Virtues, which most perfectly cures them, after many things premis'd have been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a small Time, without Confinement, by attenuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed by Humours dripping thereon, occasion'd by hard Riding, Colds,

&c. It causes presently a free Perspiration, renewing its Force, Vigour and Length again, as well as ever.

"It immediately cures those Horses only a little touch'd in their Wind, as also all continu'd Coughs, Colds, Wheesing, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Distempers incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving and continuing a good Breath.

"And in a Word, by this very Medicine alone, many Horses have been made so perfectly sound, that they have been sold or valu'd at 10 or 12*l.* which, by being broken-winded, could not be sold for 3 or 4*l.*

"It is sold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury in the Poultry, at 4*s.* 6*d.* the Quart Bottle, with Directions for taking it, and no where else in England."

1723. Lockton advertised his chymical Liquor for the Hair "which gradually changes, red, grey or Hair of any other disagreeable Colour, whether of the head or eyebrows into any degree of a brown or by observing the Directions given with each bottle into the most beautiful black in nature, that neither time nor weather can alter; for the Colour will for ever remain as lively as if it naturally grew so."

GOLDEN BOTTLE. POULTRY.

1678. Ichabod Cap.

GOLDEN LION. POULTRY.

1737. Joseph Davidson, bookseller.

HARROW. AGAINST THE CHURCH, POULTRY.

1590. Le Harrowe was in the occupation of William Mylls, citizen and grocer.

1687. I. Harris, bookseller.

1695. He removed to the Harrow, Little Britain.

HAUNCH OF VENISON. SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF POULTRY.

1732. Mentioned.

HERCULES AND ATLAS. POULTRY.

1686. Phillip Lea, globemaker.

INDIAN QUEEN. POULTRY.

1737. Mr. Stanton, a china shop, next door to the
"Lamb."

KING'S ARMS. NEAR GROCER'S ALLEY, POULTRY.

1665-1673-1676. Dorman Newman, bookseller; he published a Treatise of the Gout, etc.

1683. John Green, glass-seller.

1687. Called His Majesties glassman.

1687-1691. Dor. Newman still there.

KING'S ARMS. POULTRY.

1766. Mr. Ribright, optician.

KINGES HED. ST. MARY WOLCHURCHE, HAWE.

Alias le long Entrie.

1558. Richard Lee (it was worth a clear £10 a year).

KING'S HEAD TAVERN. POULTRY.

1660. Here Charles II stopped, on the day of his Restoration, to salute the landlady.

1815. We read in the *Epicure's Almanack* that this house enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest tavern in London, and the principal emporium of turtle in the whole metropolis. Many of the City companies had their dinners here.

LAMB. POULTRY.

1737. Peter Arnaud, druggist.

Next door to the "Indian Queen." He sold all sorts of coffee, tea, chocolate, and snuff.

LAMB AND MAIDENHEAD. POULTRY.

1725. Edward Webber.

LONG SHOP. POULTRY.

Next to St. Mildred's Church and six doors from the Stocks Market.

1523-1528. Richard Bankes, printer.

He afterwards moved to the White Hart in Fleet Street.

LONG SHOP, THE. ADJOINING ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, POULTRY.

1558. John Allde or Alday, printer and bookseller.

MAIDENHEAD. POULTRY.

1686. Mentioned.

MIDDLE SHOP. ADJOINING TO ST. MILDRED'S, POULTRY.

1580. William Wright (senior), bookseller.

MITRE TAVERN. OVER AGAINST STOCKS MARKET, POULTRY.

1688. John Holmes.

ONE CRANE. POULTRY.

1680. John Allen.

OUR LADYE. POULTRY.

1581. Thomas Marston, haberdasher.

PEACOCK. POULTRY.

1682-1683. Nathaniel Ponder, a bookseller.

1699. Mr. Chandler.

PLOUGH AND HARROW. POULTRY.

1687. Mentioned.

POULTRY, COMPTER.

One of the City prisons, which was of great antiquity, stood upon the site of St. Mildred in the Poultry, between Nos. 31 and 32; it was taken down in 1817.

THE HOLE. POULTRY.

1582. In pursuance of a will John Hobson had to give £4 6s. 8d. by the year, namely 20d. weekly every Sunday to the poor prisoners in the Hole in the Poultry for ever.—*Inquisitiones Post Mortem*.

The Hole was evidently another name for the "Compter."

RAVEN, LA. A TAVERNE, PARISH OF ST. MARY DE WOLCHIRCHAW.

1375. Mentioned.

RAVEN. POULTRY.

1693. John Dunton, bookseller; he published the "Athenian Gazette" or "Casuistical Mercury."

"Her Sacred Majesty has been pleased to grant to John Dunton the sole privilege of Printing the History of the Edict of Nantes in four volumes."

REDD COCKE. CONYHOPPLANE, POULTRY.

1582. Henry Carewe.

RED CROSS. POULTRY.

1705. Thomas Brumfields, druggist.

ROSE TAVERN. POULTRY.

Mentioned in *Machyn's Diary* in 1560.

William Bowyer was the vintner in 1649.

There are tokens of this house.

This house was noted for its wines down to modern times.

1682. Mentioned.

ROSE AND CROWN. ALEHOUSE IN POULTRY COMPTER.

1736. "There is likely to be a great change of Fortune in the case of John Bell who for several years past has been distressed in the highest degree. Sometimes at Sea and sometimes in Prison, and now is a Drawer of Beer at the Rose and Crown Alehouse, but now is likely to enjoy an Estate of upwards of £1100 per Annum as Heir to Brigadier Langston by right of his mother Mary Roper. The Estate has been in the hands of Howard Esq^r, who is willing to resign it to him without the fatigue of the Law."—*The Old Whig*.

ROSE AND CROWN. POULTRY, NEAR STOCKS MARKET.

1737. John Oswald, bookseller.

1757. E. Dilly, bookseller.

1776. Here on 15th May Dr. Johnson met Wilkes at dinner, by a manœuvre of Boswell's of which Burke declared "that there was nothing equal to it in the whole of the Corps Diplomatique." Here Boswell's "Life of Johnson" was published. Dilly sold his business to Mawman, a name well remembered in the book trade.—*London Past and Present*.

SARZYNESHED, LE. ST. MILDRED, POULTRY.

1400. Elizabeth Burlee, relict of Robert Burlee, mercer, she left to the rector and churchwardens of the Church of St. Pancras and their successors six shillings and eightpence annual quit rent issuing from her above

tenement, on condition they observe her obit and the obit of her late husband as directed.—*Cal. of Wills.*

SHIP, THE. POULTRY.

1527. Thomas Michell, "Iremonger," left this tenement to the "Iremongs" Company.

1557. Mentioned.—*Cal. of Wills.*

SHIPPE. POULTRY.

1557. Richard Wadyngton, citizen and merchant tailor.

THE SHIP. IN SCALDING ALLEY OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE.

1753. Mentioned.

STAR. NORTH SIDE OF (EASTWARD) POULTRY.

1732. Mentioned.

SONNE, LE. ST. MARY WOLCHURCHE HAWE.

1558. Edmund Cressewell.

SUGAR LOAF. GROCER'S ALLEY, POULTRY.

1663. Joseph Howson issued a farthing token.

SUGAR LOAF AND THREE TOBACCO ROLLS. POULTRY.

1659. James Baines issued a farthing token.

SUN. IN POULTRY, NEXT TO ROSE TAVERN.

1660. Peter Dring, bookseller.

1681-1684. Thomas Malthus, bookseller.

SUN AND BIBLE. POULTRY.

1673. Rowland Reynolds, bookseller.

SWAN ON THE HOP, LE. ST. MARY WOLCHIRCH.

1427. A brewery.

THREE CHAIRS. IN GROCER'S ALLEY IN THE POULTRY.

1744. William Chesson, upholsterer.

THREE CROWNS. POULTRY.

1672. Christopher Dodsworth—information to be given to him about a bay mare, stole or strayed out of the fields called Highbury Barn.

1699. Mentioned.

THREE GOLDEN LYONS. AGAINST THE STOCK'S MARKET, POULTRY.

1677. William Rawlinson, also E. Croft, bookseller.



D. 2. 2510

Me. 4. 1. 1. 1.

Ebenezer Bournes,

LACE WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale & Retail.



N. 44. Poultry.

Laces Wash'd, Rais'd, Mended & Join'd.

*A.B. A very large quantity of Remnants
of Lace, & Edgings to be Sold at Prime Cost.*

1796

SEE P. 75.

THREE KINGS. POULTRY.

1695. Mr. Josyln, druggist.

THREE LEGS. AGAINST STOCK'S MARKET.

1680. William Lewis, a bookseller.

1686. T. Cockerill, bookseller.

1697. William Lord, linen draper.

THREE LEGS AND BIBLE. OVER AGAINST GROCER'S
HALL, POULTRY.

1678-1699. Thomas Cockerell, bookseller.

Called also Three Legs in 1678.

THREE NUNS. 44, POULTRY.

1796. Ebenezer Bourne, laceman.

THREE PIGEONS. POULTRY.

1688-1695. Mr. Manton, bookseller.

THREE TENTS AND LAMB. POULTRY.

1707. William Squire, paper hangings.

TWO GOLDEN LYONS. POULTRY.

1677. E. Croft, bookseller.

WHEATSHEAF. SCALDING ALLEY, OPPOSITE MANSION
HOUSE, POULTRY.

1744. The famous African, particularly spoken of by William Chiselden, Esq., in page 314 of the first edition of his *Anatomy*.

WHITE HARTE. POULTRY.

1554. Robert Hobby, grocer.

WHITE HART. POULTRY.

Toy shop.

"The Famous Necklaces for Children's Teeth which has retriev'd Thousands of Infants from the Jaws of death after all Hopes past, in a nights' time to the Amazement and astonishment of People.

"Is to prevent counterfeits sold only at Mr. Harrison's, a *Toy Shop* at *The White Hart* in the Poultry."

—*The Daily Courant*, Dec. 11th, 1706.

WHITE HART. POULTRY.

1710. Mr. Marriot, shoemaker.

WHITE HART. POULTRY.

1731. — Noon, seller of lamp clocks.

WHITE LYON. POULTRY.

1677. Mr. Lucy.

WOOLPACK. POULTRY.

1683. Mr. Humfreys.

CHEAPSIDE STREETS.

ACORN. FOSTER LANE.

1718-1731. William Darkeratt, goldsmith and plate worker.

BEAR. FOSTER LANE.

1675-1692. Richard Croft, goldsmith and jeweller.

BLACKMOOR'S HEAD. FOSTER LANE.

1739. Jas. West, plate worker.

CANDLESTICK. FOSTER LANE.

1734. Wm. Gould, goldsmith and plate worker.

CROWN AND PEARL. GEORGE STREET, FOSTER LANE.

1745. Peter La Coste, jeweller.

DAGGER. FOSTER LANE.

1657. Moses Dannet.

DAGGER ORDINARY. FOSTER LANE.

1661-1665. William Wade, goldsmith, issued a halfpenny
and farthing token.

GOLDEN BALL. FOSTER LANE.

1708. John Gibbons.


GOLDEN CUP. FOSTER LANE.

1734-1773. Richard Gurney and Thomas Cook, goldsmith
and plate workers.

In partnership with Thomas Cook as Richard Gur-
ney and Co.

GRASSHOPPER. FOSTER LANE.

1650. Thomas Maundy, goldsmith.

His mark upon plate was: .

HALF MOON AND STAR. FOSTER LANE.

1726. Garbett and Pell, goldsmiths.



William Squire
 At the Three Tents and Lamb in the Poultry
London.
 Sells great Variety of Paper Hanging
 of his own Manufacture at the most
 Reasonable Rates By Wholesale & Retail.
Also
 All Sorts of Upholstry & Cabinet Goods
 With Turkey, Wilton, & Kidderminster Carpets
 Goods Apprais'd and Funerals Furnish'd.

72 3240

HAND AND RING. FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1698. William Greene, coatseller.

HARE AND BUCK'S HEAD. FOSTER LANE.

1694. Henry Perris, ironmonger.

1696-1705. He was called Henry Pettis.

HARTS' HORN. FOSTER LANE.

1546-1580. John Walley, printer.

MITRE. FOSTER LANE.

1697. John Bodington, goldsmith and plate worker.

1727. Edmund Bodington, succeeded him.

NAGS' HEAD. FOSTER LANE.

1666. Samuel Dawson issued a halfpenny token.

1668. Anthony Poole, ironmonger, issued a halfpenny token.

A PAIR OF BELLOWS. FOSTER LANE.

James Ferne issued a farthing token.

RED LYON. FOSTER LANE.

Robert Gearrard issued a halfpenny token.

1745. Mr. Hornby.

ROSE. FOSTER LANE.

Lancelott Ayres issued a halfpenny token.

SPREAD EAGLE. FOSTER LANE.

1742. Williams, goldsmith and plateworker.

STAG'S HEAD. FOSTER LANE.

1664. Richard East issued a halfpenny token.

SUN. FOSTER LANE.

1668. Edward Jarves issued a halfpenny token.

SWAN. FOSTER LANE.

1736. King, goldsmith and plateworker.

SWORD HILT. FOSTER LANE.

1732. Mr. Gambol.

THREE CANDLESTICKS. FOSTER LANE.

1729. Alchorne, goldsmith and plateworker.

THREE NUNS. FOSTER LANE.

1665. Mathew Hoult issued a halfpenny token.

TUN. NOBELL STREET, FOSTER LANE.

1665. Joseph Wells issued a farthing token from this tavern.

UNICORN. FOSTER LANE.

1696. D. Freeman.

WHITE HART. FOSTER LANE.

1739. Simon Jouet, goldsmith and plateworker.

WHITE HART. ALEHOUSE, FOSTER LANE.

1766. Mentioned,

WHITE LION. FOSTER LANE.

1704. William Parkins.

WHITE LION AND GOLDEN KEY. IN FOSTER LANE,
CHEAPSIDE.

1752. Mentioned.

WOOLPACK. FOSTER LANE.

1710. A tavern.

CAREY LANE, FOSTER LANE.

1660. John Hubbold, a potter, issued a farthing token.

CROWN. KERRY LANE = CAREY LANE, FOSTER
LANE.

John Jackson issued a halfpenny token.

CROWN AND GRAPES. CAREY LANE, NEAR GOLDSMITH'S
HALL, FOSTER LANE.

1745. "Lost a bird called Luerry. Just come over from the
Indies about the bigness of a Pidgeon, had on a brass
chain about a foot long. Whoever brings him shall
have a Guinea reward."

DRAPERS' ARMS. CAREY LANE, FOSTER LANE.

John Jackson issued a farthing token.

GILT CUP. GOLDSMITH'S ROW, CHEAPSIDE.

1720. J. Bartlet, bookseller.

GOLDEN GOAT, GOLDSMITH'S ROW, CHEAPSIDE.

1664. Mentioned.

BLACKMOOR'S HEAD. GUTTER LANE.

1730. Jno. Gorham, plateworker.

CROWN. GUTTER LANE.

1685. Thomas Wilson.

CROWN AND ANCHOR. GUTTER LANE.

Edward Hill issued a halfpenny token in the seven-
teenth century.

CROWN AND CORAL. GUTTER LANE.

1745. Richard Binley.

DOUBLE HAND IN HAND, OR UNION FIRE OFFICE,
GUTTER LANE.

1716. Mentioned.

FLOWER DE LUCE. GUTTER LANE.

1742. Mr. Marriot.

GOLDEN ANCKOR. GUTTER LANE.

Thomas Fitzhugh issued a penny token from here.

GOLDEN CUP. GUTTER LANE.

1701-1739. Humphrey Payne, goldsmith and plateworker.

1751-1773. John Payne, his son, succeeded him.

GOLDEN LION. GUTTER LANE.

1722. Jas. Gould, plateworker.

GOLDSMITH'S HALL. GUTTER LANE.

1696. A goldsmith's shop.

HALF EAGLE AND KEY. GUTTER LANE.

1558-1563. Rowland Hall, stationer and printer.

HALF MOON. GUTTER LANE.

1721. Benton, goldsmith and plateworker.

HAMMER AND CROWN. GUTTER LANE.

1653. B. N. issued a farthing token from here.

HAND AND SEAL. GUTTER LANE.

1724-1733. John Fossey, goldsmith and plateworker.

THE HARROW. IN GUTTER LANE.

1744. Mentioned.

HARTS' HORNS. GUTTER LANE.

1666. John Standeren issued a halfpenny token from here.

HORNS AND HORSESHOE. GUTTER LANE.

1669. Will. Grainge issued a halfpenny token from here.

1698. Mentioned.

KING'S HEAD. GUTTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1699. Mentioned.

OXFORD CITY. GUTTER LANE.

1720. Saml. Welder, goldsmith and plateworker.

PLOUGH. GUTTER LANE.

1696. Mentioned.

QUEEN'S HEAD. GUTTER LANE.

1739. Jno. Harvey, goldsmith and plateworker.

THREE GOLDEN LIONS. GUTTER LANE.

1722-1732. Jas. Gould, goldsmith and plateworker.

UNION FIRE OFFICE. GUTTER LANE.

1724. The said Society continues to Insure Goods and Merchandizes from loss from Fire within 10 miles round London on the same easy and equal terms with those of the Hand in Hand for Houses.

WHEATSHEAF. GUTTER LANE.

1732. Wm. Gould, goldsmith.

WHEAT SHEAVES. GUTTER LANE.

1663. Mr. Urling.

ANGEL AND CROWN, THE. IN WOOD STREET.

1742. Mr. Dines.

ANCHOR AND KEY. WOOD STREET.

1742. Alexander, goldsmith and plate worker.

BELL INN. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1663. John Bell issued a farthing token.

BELL INN. WOOD STREET.

1686. John Whitmarsh.

1692. John Shelly.

1744. The Warrington and Litchfield stage coach set out from here every Monday morning.

BELL INN. WOOD STREET.

1749. Coach left here on Mondays and Thursdays for Litchfield, Warrington, Bolton le Moors, Liverpool. Carriers left during the week for Liverpool, Prescott, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Pershore, Oundle, Montgomery, Manchester, Blackburn, Taunton, Tiverton, Welling-ton, etc.

1766. The Worcester stage wagon sets out from here.

BELL AND BIRD CAGE, THE. IN WOOD STREET.

1742. } John Ward.
1744. }

BIBLE. WOOD STREET.

1664. Thomas Underhill, bookseller.

BLACK BOY. WOOD STREET.

1706. Mr. Topless.

BLACK EAGLE. *See* "SPLED EAGLE."

BLAKEHALL. WODESTRETE.

1362. Mentioned.

BLACKAMOR'S HEAD. WOOD STREET.

1698. John Sweetapple, merchant.

BLACK SWAN. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1680. Mr. Hollinsed.

BLACK SWAN. WOOD STREET.

1749. Coach left here on Mondays and Thursdays for
Doncaster.

BLOSSOMS INN. WOOD STREET.

1749. Carrier left here on Fridays for Blackbourn.

BLUE BALL. PHILLIP LANE, WOOD STREET.

1700. John Whitton, wyre drawer.

BULL HEAD TAVERN. WOOD STREET.

1706. Mentioned.

BUNCH OF GRAPES. WOOD STREET.

1700. Mentioned.

CANNON. GREAT WOOD STREET.

Jo. Almond issued a farthing token.

CASTLE. WOOD STREET.

1650. The proprietor issued a farthing token.

1705. Sam. Hewet, a grocer.

CASTLE INN. WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1689. Mr. Golding.

1706. Edward Bouchier, vintner.

1742. Carrier left here every Friday for Carlisle and most
of the north country towns up to Glasgow.

1754. William Plympton, stocking maker.

CATERINE ON THE LOOP, LE. WODESTRETE.

1451. Mentioned.

CHEQUER. WOOD STREET.

1688. Joseph Elliot.

COACH AND HORSES. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1694. Edward Withers.

1706. W. Huscroft.

COCK. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1651. The proprietor issued a farthing token.

CROSS KEYS. GREAT WOOD STREET.

John Cock, a grocer, issued a halfpenny token.

1670. James Cornwall issued a halfpenny token from here.

1699. Herefordshire red streak cyder was sold here at 10s. per dozen.

1744. Mr. Charlesworth.

This house was taken down in 1865.

CROWN, THE. IN GOLD STREET, NEAR WOOD STREET.

1745. Mentioned.

CROWN AND PEARL. WOOD STREET.

1713. Humphry Dell, goldsmith.

DIAL, THE. IN WOOD STREET.

1742. Nathaniel Style.

DOLPHIN. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

1668. Elizabeth Grace issued a halfpenny token.

EAGLE AND CHILD. GREAT WOOD STREET.

M. F. issued a farthing token from here.

FELTMAKERS' ARMS. HUGGIN LANE, WOOD STREET.

1670. Anthony Washburn issued a halfpenny token.

FLEECE. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

T. D. issued a farthing token from here.

FLYING HORSE. WOOD STREET.

1636. Mr. Phillips, vintner.

FRYING PAN. WOOD STREET.

1664. William Hayes, ironmonger, issued a halfpenny token.

GARLAND, THE. WOOD STREET.

1579. Richard Pelter, brewer.

GOLDEN BALL. WOOD STREET.

1693. Mr. Smith.

GOLDEN BALL. MAIDEN LANE, NEAR GOLDSMITH HALL, WOOD STREET.

1790. James Stone, working goldsmith.

GOLDEN BOAR'S HEAD. WOOD STREET.

1700. John French.

GOLDEN SHEERS, THE. IN WOOD STREET.

1742. Mr. Francis Webb.

GROCERS' ARMS. WOOD STREET.

Thomas Woodward issued a farthing token.

HAND IN HAND. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1595. Vincent, bookseller.

HALF MOON. HUGGINS ALLEY, WOOD STREET.

1684. William Benbridge, bookseller.

HAND AND SCALES. WOOD STREET.

1726. John Picard, scalemaker.

HAND AND SPUR. WOOD STREET.

1735. Eccles, goldsmith and plateworker.

HEN AND CHICKENS. GREAT WOOD STREET.

The proprietor issued a farthing token.

LE HORSSHO. S. ALBAN DE WODESTRETE.

1349. Mentioned.—*Cal. of Wills*.

HORSE SHOE. ALE HOUSE IN WOOD STREET.

1742. Mentioned.

THE JACK. WOOD STREET.

1734. Buscomb, goldsmith and plateworker.

KING'S HEAD. WOOD STREET.

1767. Mentioned.

LE LYON ON THE HOPE. WODESTRETE.

1388. Thomas Carleton, brouderer.

MAIDENHEAD. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1694. Thomas Woods. Copper medals of Her Majesty at
5s. each.

MERMAID. WOOD STREET.

1712. Thomas Gerrard.

MITER. WOOD STREET.

1635. George Chamberlyn, vintner.

665. William Proctor, vintner, died 1st August, 1665, *ex*
peste.

Farthing tokens were issued of this tavern by
William Procter.

MITRE TAVERN. WOOD STREET.

1660. William Proctor kept it, and died of the plague in 1665.

On 14th September, 1660, Pepys writes: "In the afternoon Luellin comes to my house, and takes me out to the Mitre in Wood St^t where Mr. Samford, W. Symons and his wife and Mr. Scobell, Mr. Mount and Chetwind, where they were very merry, Luellin being drunk, and I being to defend the ladies from his kissing them. I kissed them myself very often with a great deal of mirth—Parted very late."

Pepys calls it a house of the greatest note in London.

MITRE AND ROSE. GREAT WOOD STREET.

The proprietor issued a penny token.

OLD SHEARS IN WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1752. Mentioned.

PHEASANT, WOOD STREET.

1695. Mentioned.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S HEAD, CORNER OF WOOD STREET.

1745. Joyce Mason, milliner.

RAVEN. HUGGIN LANE, WOOD STREET, CHEAP.

Robert Raven issued a halfpenny token.

LE REDE LYON. WODESTRETE.

1436. Henry Barton, skinner, left this and other tenements for the purpose of erecting almshouses. *Cal. of Wills*.

ROSE. WOOD STREET.

R. M. issued a farthing token.

1718. Mr. Bishop.

ROSE AND BIRD CAGE IN WOOD STREET.

1742. William Norman.

ROYAL ARMS. GREAT WOOD STREET.

John Wells issued a farthing token.

SALTER'S ARMS. GREAT WOOD STREET.

John Gibson issued a farthing token from here.

SPLED EGLE OR BLACK EGLE. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1566-1577. John Lee, writer of Courthand.

THE SPLAYED EAGLE. S. MICHAEL, WOOD STRET.

1624. Richard Feild, stationer.

STAR AND THREE BELLS. WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

The pawnbroker at this sign stopt a broken bell, with a name round it, supposing it to be stolen, thought to belong to some Raker. Whoever can prove to be their property may have it again by applying as above on paying for this advertisement."—*Daily Advertiser*, 3rd April, 1752.

SEVEN STARS. GREAT WOOD STREET.

Philip Ferrers issued a halfpenny token from here.

1705. J. Berkeley.

SHEARS. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1666. Will Busby issued a halfpenny token.

1668. Ralph Combs issued a halfpenny token from here.

1702. Mrs. Combs.

SOAPBOX. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

1666. Francis Plomer, a barber, issued a halfpenny token.

And John Grice issued a farthing token from here.

SOAPMAKERS' ARMS. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

1666. Benjamin Boulty issued a halfpenny token.

SPUR. GREAT WOOD STREET.

1664. Edmund Cooper issued a farthing token.

SUGAR LOAF. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

Phillip Clarke issued a farthing token.

THREE CROWNS. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

John Standeven issued a farthing token.

1700. Mentioned.

THREE TUNS TAVERN. WOOD STREET.

1699. Henry Gwygnell.

UNICORN. MAIDEN LANE, NEAR WOOD STREET.

1699. Mrs. Day, apothecary.

WHEATSHEAF. LITTLE WOOD STREET.

1669. Thomas Halford issued a halfpenny token.

WHITE HORSE. WOOD STREET.

1695. John Crundall, tobacconist.

WHITE LYON. WOOD STREET.

1688. John Mansel, grocer.

BLEW BELL. MILK STREET.

1671. John Kirke.

CITY ARMS. MILK STREET.

1696. Thos. Winham, a mercer.

GEORGE. MILK STREET.

1684. John Latimore.

GOLDEN ANCHOR. MILK STREET.

1707. John Skynner.

GUY OF WARWICK. MILK STREET.

1712. "The Beer right good, but the sots pissing against the Wall, offensive to opposite Females, who cannot endure those *Things* in their sight."—*A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms.*

HALF MOONE. MILK STREET.

An Inn.

MERMAID AND DOLPHIN. MILK STREET.

1694-1699. Mr. Shribb.

MOON AND SEVEN STARS. MILK STREET.

Robert Gardiner, a farthing token.

PEACOCK. MILK STREET.

1694. J. Jeve.

RAVEN, LE. MILKSTRET.

1394. Mentioned.

RED COW. MILK STREET.

William Rixon issued a halfpenny token.

1695. Henry Summy.

ROSE. MILK STREET.

1706. Mr. Hassell, Grocer.

SHIP. MUMFORD'S COURT, MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1744. John Rolebottam.

STAR. MILK STREET.

1694. Mr. Higdon. Linen Draper.

SUN TAVERN. MILK STREET MARKET.

1736. } Mentioned.
1739. }

SWANE WITH THE ii NEKES. MYLKE STREET.

1556. Mentioned.

TWO BLACK BOYS. MILK STREET.

1707-1708. Francis Ludlam.

ANCHOR. HONEY LANE MARKET.

1670. Charles Danvers issued a halfpenny token.

BOSUM IS INNE. HONYLANE.

1459. Mentioned.

CROWN. HONEY LANE MARKET.

1697. John Burrowes.

DOLPHIN. IN HONEY LANE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE.

1742-1744. Mentioned.

1753. Mr. Pearson.

GOOT, LE. HONEY LANE.

1358. Honey Lane, Parish of All Hallows. Le Goot, tenement called.

Acquittance by Nicholas, prior of Holy Trinity, for £10 10s. 10d. received from Ralph de Canteliregge and Walter Forster. executors of Thomas Leggy for arrears of rent for certain tenements. 31 Edward III. (*Ancient Deeds*, A 1985.)

GOOTE ON THE HOOP, LE. HONYLANE.

1499. Mentioned.

HOLE BOLE, LE. HONY LANE.

1459. Mentioned.

1550. James Yarford, Knight, died seized of the Hole Bull.

MAYDENHEAD AND PLOUGH. HONYLANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1654. Mentioned.

NAG'S HEAD AND RAINEBOWE. HONY LANE.

1654. Mentioned.

THREE BEE HIVES AND PIG. IN HONY LANE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE.

1752. Mr. Jay.

ANGEL. ST. LAWRENCE LANE.

1683. Joseph Randall.

BLACK BOY. ST. LAWRENCE LANE.

1695. J. Ainge.

BELL. LAWRENCE LANE.

1684. Samuel Hacker.

BLOSSOMS INN. LAWRENCE LANE.

1522. Mentioned.

1705. Mrs. Leigh.

"Corruptly Bosoms Inn hath to sign 'St. Lawrence the Deacon' in a border of blossoms or flowers," which, says the legend, sprung up "on the spot of his cruel martyrdom."

This was one of the inns hired for the retinue of Charles V on his visit to London in 1522, when "xx beddes and a stable for ix horses" were ordered here.

BLOSSOM'S INN. LAURENCE LANE.

1749. Coach leaves here on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the winter and every day in the summer for Epsom and Leatherhead. Also for Litchfield and Newcastle-under-Lime.

Carriers left for various towns in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Northamptonshire, etc.

BUGLE HORN. TRUMP ALLEY, LAURENCE LANE.

Joseph Scott issued a farthing token in the seventeenth century.

CRANE. LAURENCE LANE, CHEAP.

1707. Arthur Redman from Kendall sells all sorts of Kendall goods, such as Cottons, Tann'd Calf Skins, etc.

CROSS DAGGERS INN. AGAINST ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH, LAURENCE LANE.

1710. Mentioned.

1732. "M^{rs}. Smith, a maiden Gentlewoman about 6 o'clock on 15 April, flung herself out of a window and fractured her skull which killed her on the spot. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body and brought in their verdict 'Lunacy.'"—*Craftsman*, 15th April, 1732.

CROSS KEYES. LAURENCE LANE.

I. S. issued a farthing token.

CROWN. LAURENCE LANE.

1686. Mentioned.

DRIPPING PAN. S. LAURENCE LANE.

1671. Ralph Sargent.

1693. Mr. Fotherby.

FAULCON. LAURENCE LANE.

1695. J. Mumford, tobacconist.

GOLDEN HORSE SHOE. S. LAURENCE LANE.

1695. Mentioned.

HARE. ST. LAURENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1693. Mentioned.

1705-1732. James Blaikley, linnen draper.

HART AND ANCHOR. LAWRENCE LANE.

1680. Thomas Warren, an apothecary, hath found out a way of Preserving Dead Bodies without disbowelling, &c., sear clothing, mangling or cutting any part thereof.

HEART AND ANCHOR. ST. LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1681. Thomas Warren of London, Apothecary, living at the Heart and Anchor in St. Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, having after great deal of cost and trouble found out a most curious way of preserving Dead Bodies from Putrifaction or change of Colour, etc. (a Powder).

ROSE. ST. LAURENCE LANE.

1676. Mentioned.

ST. PAUL. LAWRENCE LANE.

1710?

“Nor shall the Sign of Paul, the Saint, be miss’d,
Kept by a Trojan, true as ever piss’d,
A man that of good Gill will never fail ye,
While he shall bear the name of Harry Bailly,” etc.

A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms.

SARESENESHEED ON THE HOOP, LE. S. LAWRENCE JEWRY.

1454. Mentioned.

SEVEN STARS. ST. LAURENCE LANE.

1701. John Newman.

STAG. LAURENCE LANE.

Leonard Peade issued a farthing token.

STAR. LAURENCE LANE.

1766. John Guillum.

STAR AND CROWN. LAWRENCE LANE.

1728. Mr. Birch.

TURK'S HEAD. LAWRENCE LANE.

1671. Carlille issued a penny token.

WHITE BEAR. LAWRENCE LANE.

1689. Mr. Love.

WHITE HART. LAURENCE LANE.

John Mason issued a farthing token.

WHYTEHEER, OR WHYTEBEER.

1529. Mentioned in the will of Richard Charleton, knight.

BANTAM COFFEE HOUSE. KING STREET, NEAR GUILD-
HALL.

1686. Mentioned.

BLACK GRIFFIN. KING STREET, NEAR GUILDHALL.

1678. John Bernard.

BLACK SPREAD EAGLE. KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1703. Mrs. Glough, widow.

CASTLE. KING STREET, GUILDHALL.

1721. Caleb Brown, City Crier.

CLOCK. KING STREET, NEAR GUILDHALL.

1749. William Scafe, clockmaker.

COW'S FACE. NEAR WILLS' COFFEE HOUSE, KING
STREET, NEAR GUILDHALL.

1714. Mentioned.

CROWN TAVERN. GUILDHALL.

1730. Mentioned.

FLEET TAVERN. GUILDHALL.

1660. Referred to by Pepys in his Diary, 25th February.

GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE. KING STREET, GUILD-
HALL.

1685. Pinder, coffee-man.

1692-1695. John Martin, clockmaker, appears as the
master.

INDIAN QUEEN. EAST SIDE, KING STREET.

1732. Mentioned.

JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE. NEXT CROWN TAVERN, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1745. John Parker.

MAIDENHEAD. KING STREET, NEAR GUILDHALL.

1706. Mentioned.

MARTIN'S COFFEE HOUSE. GUILDHALL YARD, KING STREET.

1705. Mentioned.

THREE ANCHORS. KING STREET, GUILDHALL.

1706. Mr. Blackmore.

THREE KINGS. KING STREET, GUILDHALL.

1695. John Deacon.

THREE PIDGEONS. KING STREET, GUILDHALL.

1697. Mr. Bellamy.

THREE TUNS. GUILDHALL GATE.

1665. Thomas Ailay issued a halfpenny token.

VINTNERS' ARMS. GUILDHALL GATE.

John Stokes issued a farthing token.

WHEATSHEAF. KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1745. Mentioned.

WHITE LYON. GUILDHALL GATE.

1656. "James Glasbrook, that once kept the White Lyon alehouse in Guildhall Yard, and after fined for Alderman, died sodenly at Dr. Micklethwaits' door, in Little Britain."—26th January, 1656, Richard Smith's Obituary.

W. C—— issued a farthing token from here before the Great Fire.

1669. Robert Peete or Peele was the tenant, and issued a halfpenny token.

WHITE PERRIWIG. KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1703. M. Dupree, lutemaster.

WILLS' COFFEE HOUSE. KING STREET, NEAR GUILDHALL.

1714. Mentioned.

ANGEL INN. IRONMONGER LANE.

"Holmes is as merry a grig, as ever gave
Woman a Kiss in Wood at Hornsey Cave," etc.

A Vade Mecum for Malt Worms.

Holmes was the master of the inn.

BAKER'S ARMS. IRONMONGER LANE.

John Snow, whit baker, issued a farthing token.

BALL, LE. IRONMONGER LANE.

1485. Ironmonger Lane, in parish of St. Martin Pomers.

Le Ball, tenement.

"Grant by Mark Walker, grocer of London to
William Bracebriggè, Richard Batte, Laurence Ayle-
mer, drapers and John Parker, scrivener."

1 Henry VII (*Ancient Deeds*, C. 596).

GEORGE TAVERN. IRONMONGER LANE.

1698-1705. Mr. Russell's house.

1716. John Davis.

1736. Mentioned.

RAM'S HEAD. IRONMONGER LANE.

1688. John Laud.

COCK. OLD JEWRY.

1663. John Meller, at the Game Cock, issued a token.

CUPID ON A SHELL ROCK. GREECE COURT, OLD JURY.

1694. Thomas Goldsmith, sold Japan cabinets, etc.

In the fourteenth century this street was called "la
Elde Jurie."

FLOWER POT. NEAR OLD JEWRY, CHEAPSIDE.

1766. Mr. Delaunoy, haberdasher.

GLOBE AND SCEPTRE TAVERN. OLD JURY.

1736-1744. Mentioned.

GOLDEN FLEECE. OLD JURY.

1681. John Reynolds.

GRIDIRON. OLD JEWRY.

1656. The proprietor issued a large halfpenny token.

KING'S HEAD TAVERN. OLD JEWRY.

1698-1699. John Drury.

MAYDENHEDE. OLD JURY.

1522. When Charles V of Spain came over to visit Henry VIII in 1522, an inventory of stables for horses was made by Innes:

“The Signe of the Maydenhede, in the Old Jury, x beddes, a stable for xl. horses.”

MAIDENHEAD. OLD JEWRY.

1566. Roger Androwes, innholder.

MITRE. OLD JEWRY.

1668. Henry Pelling, issued a halfpenny token.

NAG'S HEAD. OLD JURY.

1633. Sam^l Wilson, vintner.

PRYNCE'S WARDEROBE. OLD “JURE.”

1564. Henry Awsten, haberdasher.

RAINBOW. OLD JURY.

1686. Mentioned.

ROSE. OLD JEWRY.

1689. John Bryon.

1695. Ed. Fanshaw.

SUGAR LOAF. OLD JEWRY.

1666. Tho. Walker issued a halfpenny token.

SUGAR LOAF AND COFFIN. OLD JURY.

1681. James Maddox, coffin maker.

THREE CROWNS. OLD JURY.

1697. “Nectar and Ambrosia, the highest cordial in the world,” was sold here.

1745. Thomas Charlwood.

THREE SUGAR LOAVES. OLD JEWRY.

1670. Richard Tymms issued a halfpenny token.

WHIT-HART. OLD JEWRY.

Andrew Bleachle issued a token from here.

WINDMILL TAVERN. OLD JEWRY.

1522. Stood on the site of Windmill Court on the east side. In an inventory of “Innes for Horses seen and viewed” previously to a visit from Charles V of Spain to Henry VIII in 1522.

"Innes for horses seen and viewed." (Two out of the six secured were in the Old Jewry.)

"The signe of the Wyndemylne, in the Old Jury xiiij. beddes, a stable for xx horses."

BALL AND COFFIN. OLD CHANGE.

1679. Richard Rumball, bookseller.

BIBLE AND CROWN. OLD CHANGE.

1705. J. Clark, bookseller.

BULL HEAD ALEHOUSE. OLD CHANGE.

1730. Samuel Morland.

CASTLE, THE. IN THE OLD CHANGE.

The proprietor issued a farthing token from here—the "Worster Armes" = A. Castle.

CATTE AND FIDLE. OLD CHAUNGE.

1581-1589. Henry Carr, bookseller.

It has been surmised by Hotten that this sign originated in a certain *Caton fidèle*, a staunch Protestant in the reign of Queen Mary, and only have been changed into the Cat and Fiddle by corruption; but the previous one of 1361, in Pancras Lane, proves to the contrary.

DRAGON. OULD CHANGE.

1659. Edward Chipp issued a farthing token from here.

DOLFYN, LE. OLDECHAUNGE.

1497. Mentioned.

EAGLE AND CHILD. OLD CHANGE.

1584. Thomas Creede, bookseller.

Published "Phaers and Twine's Virgil."

HAT AND FEATHER. IN THE OLD CHANGE, NEAR ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1766. Thomas Rixon, hat maker.

INDIAN SMOKING, AN. OULD CHANGE.

Edmond Dobson issued a halfpenny token from here.

KYNGESHED, LE. OLDECHAUNGE.

1497. Mentioned.

1567. William Danby.

KING'S HEAD. OLD CHANGE.

1701. Mr. Daniel.

1749-1767. Carriers left here on Wednesdays for Oxford,
Fridays for Cambridge, Lechlade, Wotton under Edge,
Wallingford, Stroud, Gloucester, Cirencester, etc.

MERCHANT TAILORS' ARMS. OLD CHANGE.

1664. Ann Fisher issued a farthing token from here.

OIL JAR. OLD CHANGE, WATLING STREET END.

1766. Mr. Hoppie. He sold a newly-invented phosphorus
powder for lighting pipes quickly in about half a
minute. Ask for a Bottle of Thunder Powder.

John Griffith issued a farthing token from here.

POULESHEDE. NEAR POULESCHEYNE.

1444. A hostel. John Stile, junior, vintner.

This house, Stow says, was of old time called Paules
brewhouse, for that the same was so employed, but
been since left off, and let out.

PAUL'S HEAD. OLD CHANGE.

1692. Mr. Bisson.

ROSE AND CROWN. OLD CHANGE.

Edward Andrewes issued a farthing token from
here.

John Elliott also issued one from the same sign.

THREE COMPASSES. OLD CHANGE.

1692. Sutton Nicholls, globe maker.

THREE CONIES. OLD CHANGE.

1580. Henry Carre, bookseller.

In 1581 he was at the Cat and Fiddle in this street.

THREE MORRIS DANCERS. 36, OLD CHANGE.

John Lisle issued a token from here.

1709-1742. John Rudd was here.

WILLOW TREE. OLD CHANGE.

The proprietor issued a farthing token from here.

ANCHOR. FRIDAY STREET.

1706. James Wilmer, silkman.

ANCHOR AND CROWN. FRIDAY STREET.

1732. Mentioned.

BELL INN. FRIDAY STREET.

1686. Mr. Applegarth.

1705. 24 Hogsheads of new red French Wines—viz. Pontack and Morgoose—to be sold by the Candle at the Marine Coffee House in Birchin Lane.

BELL. FRIDAY STREET.

1749. Coach left here on Saturdays for Abergaveny, Thursdays for Gloucester. Carriers left here for towns in Dorsetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall ; also Cardiff, Haverfordwest and Swansea—Gloucestershire and Monmouth.

BERE ON THE HOOP, LE. FRIDAYSTRETE.

1448. A hostel. Simon Adam, vintner, left this hostel to the Vintners' Company to maintain a chantry in the Church of S. Martin in the Vintry.—*Cal. of Wills*.

BLACK BOY. FRIDAY STREET.

1669. Phillip Jordan, issued a halfpenny token.

BLACK LYON. FRIDAY STREET.

1736. Mentioned.

BLEW BOAR. FRIDAY STREET.

1680. Mentioned.

1701. Mr. Ludwell.

BOLTE AND THE TUNNE. FRIDAY STREET.

1579. John Scott, salter.

This house was formerly known as the Blew Boor.

BOLTE AND THE TONNE. FRIDAIESTRETE.

1594. Mentioned.

BUCK AND BALL. FRIDAY STREET.

1658. Edward Hollinshead.

CASTELL ON THE HOOP, LE. FRIDAYSTRETE.

1427. Formerly called "Le Burgate."

CASTLE. FRIDAY STREET.

1679. Thomas Warde.

CITY OF BRISTOL. FRIDAY STREET.

1705. "At this Sign is newly settl'd a Club or Society of Men born in the City and County of Gloucester, who meet every Wednesday in the Evening at the place



At the Bell Inn.

IN

Friday - Street.

*Gentlemen may be Supplied with Commodious
& Convenient Travelling Chaises, both Close and Open*

to any Part of ENGLAND, By Stephen Fry. —

ADAM'S COLLEGE

D. 2. 2. 11

179.

above said, where Gentlemen or others of the afore-said City and County that are desirous of promoting the Society of their Countrymen are hereby desired to meet at the said Club or Society."—*Postman*, 1st February, 1705.

COFFEE HOUSE. FRIDAY STREET.

1671. Andrew Vincent—he issued a penny token.

DAGGER. FRIDAY STREET.

1637. Mrs. Dawes.

GOLDEN BALL. CORNER OF FRIDAY STREET.

1706. Mentioned.

1742. John Briscoe, goldsmith.

Stafford Briscoe, jeweller and goldsmith.

GOLDEN FALCON. FRIDAY STREET.

1692. Thomas Chaplain.

GOLDEN GRASSHOPPER. FRIDAY STREET.

1653. Mark Coe.

GRIFFIN ON THE HOPE. FRIDAY STREET.

1390. Mentioned.

HARROW. FRIDAY STREET.

1703. John Winn.

KING'S HEAD. FRIDAY STREET.

1664. Zachary Shave.

LAMB. FRIDAY STREET.

1694. Thos. Alleyn.

PELICAN. FRIDAY STREET.

1677. Samuel Garrard, grocer.

PHEASANT. FRIDAY STREET.

1663. Henry Stanton.

PLOW AND HARROW. FRIDAY STREET.

1709. Mr. Trigg.

POMEGRANATE. FRIDAY STREET.

1711. Mr. Gwinnett.

QUEEN'S HEAD. CORNER OF FRIDAY STREET.

1696. Mr. Wood, hosier.

RED LYON. FRIDAY STREET.

1695. George Took.

ROEBUCK. FRIDAY STREET.

1693. Robert Sawyer.

SARACEN'S HEAD INN. FRIDAY STREET.

1678. John Boothe, lace merchant.

1692. Mentioned.

1705. Edw. Dooling.

This house is stated to have been the residence of Sir Christopher Wren during the progress of some part of the Cathedral works. The inn consisted of three floors with open galleries. It was taken down in 1844.

1737. The Exeter Flying Stage coach set out from here.

SARACEN'S HEAD. FRIDAY STREET.

1749. Coach left here on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for Mitcham, and Leatherhead. Every day for Dorking; Tuesdays for Taunton; Wednesdays and Fridays for Dorchester.

Carriers also left here for Exeter, Totnes, Hereford, High Wycombe, and Wantage.

1767. Mentioned.

SEVEN STARS. FRIDAY STREET.

1702. } William Swann and Co., goldsmiths.
1744. }

SHIP. FRIDAY STREET.

1680. Benjamin Williams.

SHIP AND ANCHOR. FRIDAY STREET.

1708. Thomas Weston.

SUNNE. FRYDAY STREETE.

1643. Mentioned.

THREE CROWN ALEHOUSE. PISSING ALLEY, FRIDAY STREET.

1732. Mentioned.

THREE KINGS. FRIDAY STREET.

1698. Samuel Marsh.

THREE LEGS. FRIDAY STREET.

1682. George Bainster.

TOWNSEND'S COFFEE HOUSE. FRIDAY STREET.

1685. Mentioned.

WHITE HORSE. FRIDAY STREET.

1657. The proprietor issued a farthing token.

1681. John Woodward.

1695. Mr. Benwell.

1749. Coach left here on Fridays for Abingdon, four days a week for Coventry. Carriers left for Oxford, Sherborn, Honiton, and Shaftesbury once a week. Also for Birmingham, Stourbridge, etc.

ANCHOR AND CROWN. BREAD STREET.

1704. John Owen.

BLACK HORSE. BREAD STREET.

1698-1703. Thos. Mason.

BLACK LYON. EAST SIDE BREAD STREET.

1732. Mentioned.

BLACK-A-MOOR'S HEAD. BREAD STREET.

1695. Mr. Hyde.

BELL OTHE HOPE. BREDESTRETE.

1392. Roger Shirreve, clerk.

BLEW BELL. BREAD STREET.

1660. Henry Sayers.

BORESHED, LE. BREDSTRET.

1362. Henry Galeis.

1408. Mentioned.

BULL HEAD. IN BREAD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1752. Jemmy Comptons.

CHEKER, LE. BREDSTRETE.

1432. Mentioned.

COCK. BREAD STREET.

1664. Jeremy Gough.

1694. William Denis, grocer.

COFFEE HOUSE. BREAD STREET.

1671. R. Ward.

COLEBREHOUS, LE. BRADSTRET.

1348. A void space.—*Cal. of Wills.*

CROWN TAVERN. BREAD STREET.

1705. Mentioned.

CROWN AND CUSHION TAVERN. BREAD STREET.

1726-1742. Humphrey Brearley.

In 1744 it was advertised to be let or otherwise disposed of.

DAGGER AND QUEEN'S HEAD. CORNER OF BREAD STREET, WATLING STREET.

1745. Mr. Carey Hampton.

DETRITED. BREAD STREET.

Richard Croft issued a farthing token.

GORGE. BREDSTRET.

1559. "There was a grett fyre here. viij Desember 1559."—

Machyn's Diary.

GROCCERS' ARMS. BREAD STREET.

1668. Will. Noble, confectioner and grocer, issued a half-penny token.

GYSORS HALLE. S. MILDRED AND BREDESTRETE.

1350. John Gysors, pepperer.

This was afterwards known as Gerards Hall.

HORSE SHOE. BREAD STREET.

1702. Richard Bronas, tobacconist.

LAMP. BREAD STREET.

1676. Robert Knight, grocer.

LEDYNPORCHE, LE. BREDESTRETE.

1411. Roger Jaket left his tenement to his wife with remainders.—*Cal. of Wills.*

MERMAYD TAVERN. BREAD STREET.

1477-1478. The following entry is taken from the *History of the Pewterers' Company*:

"Item.—Spent atte Mairemaide in Bredstrete for a brekfast whan william large was sette out of the Counter xvjd."

1657. T. M. D. issued a farthing token.

1665. I. S. C. issued a halfpenny token.

NAKED BOY AND STAR. BREAD STREET.

1678. Mr. Theede.

OSTRICH. BREAD STREET.

Sign of a feather shop about 1670 (?). Original sign in the Guildhall Museum.

PLOUGH. BREAD STREET.

1695. Mentioned.

PORRIDGE POT. BREAD STREET.

1659. Edward Lewis issued a farthing token.

ROSE. BREAD STREET.

1694. Mr. Sheafe.

SALTERS' ARMS. BREAD STREET.

1656. Benjamin Sallowses.

1663. This was called the "Three Cups" (the Salter's arms). Richard Pauley was here.

SARESYNESHEDE, LE. BREDESTRETE.

1404. Thomas Sibsay, tailor.

SEVEN STARS, THE. IN BREAD STREET.

1742. Mr. Channing.

SPREAD EAGLE. BREAD STREET.

1602. John Milton, scrivener.

1608. John Milton, the poet, was born here on 9th December. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Cambridge; died in Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields, 1674, aged sixty-six, and was buried at Cripple-gate Church.

STAR AND PHEASANT. BREAD STREET.

1681. Mr. Syndry.

1695. John Frecke.

SHEPPARD. ST. MILDRED'S, BREAD STREET.

1638. Capt. Crispe, his howse, the signe of the three black boyes, being the other part of the same howse, rent £12 10s. 8d. each.—*Home Counties Mag.*, vol. viii, p. 64.

STERRE, LE. BREAD STREET.

1432. Mentioned.

1541. William Potkyn.

Held of the College of Acon, at the rent of £6 13s. 4d.

SHIP. BREAD STREET.

1664. Mr. Estop.

SUGAR LOAF. BREAD STREET.

1685-1702. James Church.

SUN. LOWER END OF BREAD STREET.

John Jennens issued a halfpenny token.

THREE BLACK BIRDS. BREAD STREET.

1677. Edmund Clarke.

THREE BLACK BOYES. ST. MILDRED'S, BREAD STREET.

1638. Capt. Crispe, his howse, the signe of the Sheppard being part of the said howse, for which he paid
£12 10s. 8d. rent.—*Home Counties Mag.*, vol. viii, p. 64.

THREE BOWLES, THE. ST. MILDRED'S, BREAD STREET.

1647. Mentioned.

THREE CROWN ALEHOUSE. PISSING ALLEY, BREAD STREET.

1732. Mentioned.

THREE COUPES UPON LE HOOP, LE. BREDESTRETE.

1446. Left by William Estfield, Knt., an mercer to the Mistery of Mercery of the City of London.—*Cal. of Wills*.

THREE CUPS. BRED STREET.

1663. Richard Pauley.

1681. "One Iohn Thomas, Servant to Mr. Bullock of Bristol, has been robbed and killed by Highwaymen. Whoever gives Notice of the Persons aforesaid to Mr. Bullock of Bristol or at the Three Cups in Bread Street, London, shall have their charges and 40s. reward."—*London Gazette*, 10th November, 1681. See Salters' Arms.

1692. Mentioned.

1705. Mentioned.

THREE CUPS INN. WEST SIDE BREAD STREET.

1698. Mr. Ward.

1749. Coach left here on Mondays and Thursdays in the winter, and Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, in the summer, for Bath.

The carrier also left here for Bath three days a week and pack horses on Saturdays.

THREE TUNS. BREAD STREET.

1700. Rich. Bowell, cheesemonger.

TURK'S HEAD COFFEE HOUSE. BREAD STREET.

1677. Mentioned.

WHITE BEAR. BREAD STREET.

1698. L. Pennington.

WHITE BULL, LE. BREDSTRET.

1457. Thomas Beaumont, salter.

WHITE COCK. BREAD STREET.

1695. Jeremy Gough.

WHITE HART TAVERN. BREAD STREET.

1657. R. E. H. issued a farthing token.

1685. Matthias Owen.

1705. (Now the Lamp Office.) It is a very large house, fit for two families—to be let.

1718. Christopher Blacket.

WHITE HORSE. BREAD STREET.

1649. R. E. R. issued a farthing token.

WHITE SWAN. BREAD STREET.

1661. William Chapman, silkman.

1698. Dan. Oley.

1702. Samuel Hawtyn.

WOLSACKE, LE. BREDSTRETE.

1551. Mentioned.

BLACK LION. ST. THOS. APOSTLES, NEAR BOW LANE.

1700. Thos. Wiggons.

BLACK TALBUT. BOW LANE.

A token was issued from this house. A "mele" shop.

COCK. BOW LANE.

1652. John Wolrich issued a farthing token.

CROWN.

Fencing and Dancing School now removed from the Globe Tavern in Fleet Street to New Court, No. 3, two doors from The Crown in Bow Lane, Cheapside.

DOG TAVERN. IN ST. THOMAS APOSTLES, LOWER END OF BOW LANE.

1685-1744. Mentioned.

GOLDEN BALL. BOW CHURCH YARD.

1745. "At the above Liveth G. West, Surgeon who cureth all the symptoms of the French Distemper. There is a back into Goose Alley, a Golden Ball over it that leads to my Surgery."

GREEN BALL. LOWER END OF BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1737. "The only Secret in the World of *GLOVES* for beautifying the Ladies Hands and Arms, making the Skin delicately soft, smooth and white, by taking off all Deformities, as *Morphews*, *Freckles*, *Scurf*, *Pimples*, or *Redness*; they are of a grateful and pleasant Scent, and will keep the Hands and Arms of a lasting and extream Whiteness, beyond Expectation, as many Ladies, who have experienced them, can testify, to their great Satisfaction; to be had only at the Green-Ball, next Door but one to the Sign of the Cock, opposite to Taylor's-Court, near Garlick-Hill, the Lower End of Bow-Lane, Cheapside, and no where else. Where may likewise be had, a most incomporable Wash to beautify the Face: It plumps and softens the Skin, making it fair and smooth, by taking away all *Freckles*, *Tann*, *Morphews*, *Pimples*, and *Redness*, and prevents Flushing. It hath nothing of Paint, nor any poisonous Mercurial Preparations in it. She hath a most excellent Secret to prevent Hair from falling off, causing it to grow wherever 'tis wanting; and alter red or grey Hair to a light or dark Brown, which will never change. She shapes the Eye brows, making them very beautiful, and takes all superfluous Hair from the Face. She cutteth Hair very fine, after the newest Mode. She hath likewise a certain, safe, and infallible Cure for the Tooth-Ach, without Drawing, and so effectually, that the Pain will never return again. It likewise fastens those that are Loose to

Admiration, and preserves them from Rotting or Decay-
ing; also a Powder that makes them as white as Ivory."

GREEN DRAGON. BOW LANE.

Michell High . . . issued a farthing token.

HERCULES. BOW LANE.

1706. Mentioned.

HORSESHOE. BOW LANE.

Prt. Brailsford issued a farthing token. He was a
tallow chandler.

AT . THE . HORS . SHOO . IN . BOW . LANE . TOLOW .
CHAND D . I . C.

KING'S ARMS. BOW LANE.

1700. Edward Johnson.

LEG AND GARTER. BOW LANE.

1698. Mentioned.

MAID'S COFFEE HOUSE. BOW LANE.

1698. Mrs. Browning.

MERMAVD TAVERN. BOW LANE.

1652. A farthing token was issued from this house.

SURGEON'S ARMS. OVER AGAINST BOW CHURCH, BOW
LANE.

1713. John Baker.

THREE ARROWS. BOW LANE.

1657. John Davis issued a farthing token.

THREE LEGGYS. BOW STREET, CHEPE(?).

1550. William Botery, mercer.

BALL. BOW CHURCH YARD.

1677. Sam. Thomlins.

LE CATFETHELL. S. BENIDICT SHORHOGG.

1361. The Cat and fiddle. Pancras Lane (?), Cheapside.

ANCHOR. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1705. Mr. Camfields.

BELL AND UNICORN. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1716. An apothecary's.

COCK AND BOTTLE. SOPER LANE, AFTERWARDS QUEEN
STREET.

1669. Will. Clerke issued a halfpenny token.

CROWN. QUEEN STREET.

Edward Northen issued a farthing token.

FOUR COFFINS. TOWER ROYAL, QUEEN STREET, CHEAP-
SIDE.

1705. John Petley, undertaker of burials.

FRUITERERS ARMS. QUEEN STREET.

Thomas Eddenburro issued a farthing token in the seventeenth century.

GREEN MAN. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1700. Mentioned.

GLOBE ALE HOUSE. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1721. Mentioned.

GOLDEN BALL. CORNER OF PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN
STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1713. Mr. Pratt.

1766. Thomas Setcole and John Rogers, auctioneers.

GOLDEN HART.

Stephen Bradshaw, next door to Golden Hart,
Queen Street, Cheapside, February 13th, 1710-11.

HORSE AND GROOM. ST. THOMAS APOSTLES, QUEEN
STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1766. Mentioned.

JACK OF NEWBURY. SOOPER LANE, AFTERWARDS QUEEN
STREET.

John Wheeler issued a halfpenny token.

PLATTER. SOPERLANE.

1554. William Hebbe.

PLOUGH. SOPER LANE.

William Holms issued a halfpenny token.

1706. Mr. King's mercery warehouse.

Soper Lane was called Queen Street after the Great
Fire.

QUEEN'S HEAD. QUEEN STREET.

John Cannon issued a halfpenny token.

This house was frequented by Freemasons in Queen
Anne's reign.

RED BALL AND ACORN. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1721. "At the Red Ball and Acorn in Queen-street, Cheapside, over against the Globe-Ale-House, a little distant from the Three Cranes.

"Liveth a Gentlewoman, that hath a most incomparable Wash to beautify the Face, which far exceeds all that are extant, as abundance of the greatest Quality have found by Experience to their great Satisfaction. It takes out all manner of Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples, Redness, Morpew, Sunburn, Yellowness, caused by mercurial poisonous Washes: It also plumbs and softens the Skin, making it as smooth, and tender as a sucking Child's; the young it keeps always so, and the old it makes appear fair and young to Admiration: It has nothing of Paint in it, neither doth any Person know the Secret; you may have from half a Crown to 5l. a Bottle. You may have Pomatums, Whitepots, the like not to be compared with; also fine Spanish Wool, and Portugal Dishes, which gives a glorious Colour to the Cheeks and Lips, a powder for the Teeth, which makes them as white as Snow; she has a most excellent Secret to prevent Hair from falling, causing it to grow where it is wanting; she alters red or grey Hair to a delicate light or brown, in a few Days, which will never change; she shapes the Eyebrows, and makes them beautiful; she hath a delicate Paste to whiten the Hands, and a red Pomatum to colour the Lips, and prevents their chopping in the Winter; she has a certain and infallible Cure for the Tooth-ach without drawing, that the Pain never returns; she cuts Hair very fine. At Night a Light hanging in the Entry. At reasonable Rates."

RED CROSS AND GOLDEN LYON. SOPER LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

1676. William Yard, seedsman.

RUMMER TAVERN. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1736. Mentioned.

SUN. SOPER LANE.

1699. Mr. Bever.

TALLOWCHANDLERS' ARMS. QUEEN STREET.

Robert Moss, mealman, issued a farthing token.

THREE CRANES. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1721. Mentioned.

THREE CRANES. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1742. Warehouse at Lee's Wharf, had a large quantity of Champagne glass bottles to sell; quarts at 18s. a gross, and pints at 14s.

THREE CROWNS. QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

1710. Mentioned.

ANGELL, LE. BUCKLESBURIE.

1567-1570. Thomas Allsoppe, "a Potticarie."

BARGE, THE. BUCKLESBURIE.

1567. Thomas Asshe. *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*.

BELL AND DRAGON. BUCKLESBURY.

1677. Benjamin Bullivart, apothecary.

CAMEL. BUCKLESBURY.

1661. Mr. Mason, druggist.

CAT. BUCKLESBURY.

1732. Mentioned.

CATTE AND THE FIDLE. BUCKLESBURY.

1561. Mentioned in the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*.

CHRISTOPHER. BUCKLESBURY.

1548. It was of the clear value of 100s. a year, and was rated at twenty years purchase on £100; sold to Thomas Asshe.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE. BUCKLESBURY.

1683. Martin Higgins, apothecary.

FLOWER DE LUCE. BUCKLESBURY.

1657. A farthing token was issued from here.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN. BUCKLESBURY.

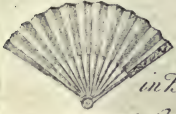
1724. Mentioned.

GOLDEN FAN. BUCKLESBURY, NEAR STOCKS MARKET.

1751. Philip Margas, trunk maker.

M^{rs} Suckys

London 7th July 1753



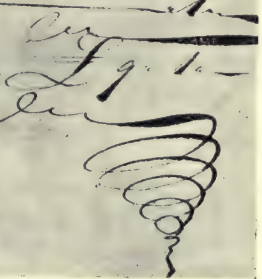
Bo. of Philip Margas, at 11 Golden-Ten
in Bucklersbury near Stocks Market L. S. D.

Appld. Bill of India Ldg.
Comprising 1. Books contg 27 Officers
Bottles & Brushes, Sops, Saw conrs,
Tale included.

-9---

M^{rs} Suckys

Recd: July 4th 9th 1753 the full Contents of this
Bill for the use of Mr Margas
Unrepaid M^{rs} Suckys



GRIFFIN. BUCKLERSBURY.

1663. Perciful Gilburne.

GRIFFIN. CORNER OF BUCKLERSBURY.

1735. Mr. Sandwell, toy shop.

He advertised an Infallible Remedy for Broken-winded Horses.

OLD BARGE. BUCKLERSBURY.

Stow writes: "When Walbrooke did lye open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed up so farre; and therefore the place has ever since been called the Old Barge, of such a sign hanging over the gate thereof."

Barge Yard was named after this sign.

PLOUGH AND HARROW. BUCKLERSBURY.

1699. Mentioned.

RED LYON. BUCKLERSBURY.

1682. Samuel Stanes, druggist in ordinary to His Majesty.

SURNETISTOUR. BUCKLERSBURY.

1367. William Holbech, draper.

Stow speaks of it both as "Cornettestoure" and "Cernet's Tower," situate in or near Bucklersbury.—*Cal. of Wills.*

SERNETESTOUR. BOKELERESBURY.

1393. Matilda Holbech, relict of William Holbech, draper, died seized of this tenement.

THREE KINGS. 7, BUCKLERSBURY.

1667 (?). The stone sign is in the Guildhall Museum.

WHITE BEAR. BUCKLERSBURY.

1548. It was of the clear annual value of £4 6s. 8d., was rated at twenty years purchase, or £86 13s. 4d., and was sold with other properties to William and Ralph Bodnam.

WHITE HART. BUTLERSBURY (?).

1679. John Harvey.

ANCHOR. STOCKS MARKET.

1732. Dyer and Co.

BAY TREE. STOCKS MARKET.

1694. Mr. Banks.

BELL. STOCKS MARKET.

1732. Mr. Russell, linnen draper.

CROWN, THE. IN PRINCES STREET, NEAR STOCKS MARKET.

1744. Mentioned.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN. STOCKS MARKET.

1705. "This ancient and well accustomed House to let."

GEORGE, LE. ST. MARY WOLCHURCHE.

1558. Robert Johnson.

GOLDEN COCK. STOCKS MARKET.

1697. A goldsmith's shop (?).

A stone sign of a "Cock" killing a snake was found when excavating on the side of the Stocks Market many years ago, and was preserved by Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith the bankers.

GOLDEN BALL. PRINCES STREET, STOCKS MARKET.

1705. Mentioned.

GOLDEN BALL. NEXT DOOR TO MITRE TAVERN, STOCKS MARKET.

1705. Mrs. Bradbury.

KING'S ARMS. STOCKS MARKET.

1706. A confectioner's shop.

MITRE TAVERN. PRINCES STREET, AGAINST STOCKS MARKET.

1698. Mr. Wheeler.

PLUME OF FEATHERS. STOCKS MARKET.

1691. Mrs. Harding.

PRINCE OF WALES. WOOLCHURCH MARKET.

1670. Hugh Lumbard issued a penny token.

THREE CRANES TAVERN. STOCKS.

1665. George Twine issued a halfpenny token.

This tavern was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and was noticed in 1698.

It was advertised to be sold in *London Gazette*, 20th December, 1729.

26th August, 1661, Pepys writes: "In my coming home I called in at the 3 Crane Tavern at the Stocks by appointment, and there met and took leave of Mr. Fanshaw, who goes to-morrow and Captain Isham toward their voyage to Portugal. Here we drank a great deal of wine, I too much and Mr. Fanshaw till he could hardly go."

WOOL PACK. STOCKS MARKET.

1736. Jeremiah Burrows, probably a goldsmith.

GLOBE. WALBROOK.

William Frost issued a penny token.

GOLDEN KEY. WALBROOK.

1677. Peter Mody.—*Little London Directory*.

HARE. WALBROOK.

1693-1696. William Doldron.

HARE. WALBROOK.

1682. Phillip Hause.

PESTLE AND MORTAR. WALBROOK.

1705. Joseph Patshall, apothecary.

Being sometime since chosen an exchange broker, designs to dispose of his shop.

PLOUGH. WALBROOK.

1688. George Bonett.

1698. Francis Wightwick.

STAR. ST. JOHN'S, WALBROOK.

1588. £200 was paid by the churchwardens for the fee simple of this house.

STAR. WALBROOK.

1689. Mr. Withinbrook, apothecary.

SUGAR LOAF. WALBROOK.

1663. John Bland, taylor.

THREE CONIES. EAST SIDE OF WALBROOK.

1732. Mr. Brown.

WILDERNESS. WALBROOK.

1685. Benj. Pike.

London Topographical Society



CATALOGUE

OF THE

EXHIBITION OF MAPS, VIEWS, AND
PLANS OF LONDON

EXHIBITED AT THE

CONVERSAZIONE HELD AT DRAPERS' HALL ON
THURSDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1905

(BY KIND PERMISSION OF THE MASTER AND WARDENS OF
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF DRAPERS)



LONDON: PRINTED AT THE CHISWICK PRESS

1905

PREFACE.

THE exhibition of maps, plans, and drawings relating to London at the Drapers' Hall, 16th March, 1905, of which the following is the catalogue, is not intended to give an exhaustive idea of the treasures which London possesses in this respect. It is illustrative of three different classes of London topographical material: (1) maps and drawings relating to London as a whole; (2) maps and drawings relating to particular districts; and (3) original drawings of old London.

Of the first class, the exhibitions of the Society's publications afford the best examples. London in Elizabeth's time is followed by later maps, and this is continued by the collection exhibited by the London County Council. Not only is it important to note that earlier maps are here followed almost yearly by very interesting maps showing the gradual growth of London along the great roadways leading away from London, but by such special examples as the Knightsbridge and Kensington survey, published by the Society, and the Fleet River survey, not published, exhibited by the London County Council, but important parts of London are illustrated in a manner, the importance of which it is almost impossible to overrate.

Of the second class, Mr. Ashbridge's collection of Marylebone maps and drawings is a splendid example of what may be done for each district. Every district ought to be illustrated in this way. The Chelsea Borough Council and the Hammersmith Borough Council have, through their librarians, obtained good collections for their respective districts,

and it is to be hoped that Mr. Ashbridge's exhibition will interest others sufficiently to induce them to carry out similar work for their own districts.

Of the third class, Mr. Philip Norman exhibits some of his own drawings of Ancient London existing in the present day. They tell their own tale as to interest and value. Artists and photographers would do well to turn their attention to this fruitful source of interest, for the rapid rebuilding of London will make such drawings priceless to the Londoners of the future.

The exhibition was only organized at the last moment, and doubtless leaves much to be desired in arrangement and completeness. But this will be forgiven for the sake of the unquestioned interest of all that is shown. There is history in almost every street of London, and to see, almost as in a moving panorama, how and when these streets have come into existence is an advantage not to be obtained elsewhere, and one which has not previously been attempted.

BERNARD GOMME,

Secretary.

16, CLIFFORD'S INN,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

CATALOGUE



MAPS AND PLANS LENT BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

1. Plans and Sections of the main line of the River Fleet Sewer, showing its dimensions and depth from the surface of the ground, and its course and fall from its commencement at Flask Walk, Hampstead, to its junction with the city of London district near Field Lane, Holborn. Survey'd by John Ogle, 1817. 36 plates.
2. A Survey of Poplar, otherwise Stebonheath marsh, level, in the County of Middlesex, commonly called the Isle of Ducks or Dogs. Surveyed by order of the Honourable Commissioners of the said level in the year 1740, by D. Scattiff and T. Willson.
[With lists of the proprietors and landholders. Endorsed:—"Middlesex Court, Poplar, otherwise Stebunheath marsh, sewers, memorandum. This is the original plan of this level, dated in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty, by D. Scattiff and T. Willson, referred to in the Minutes of a Court of Sewers held on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. Dated the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. (Signed) C[] Price, Chairman. Wm. Baker Junr., Clerk."]

3. A Survey of . . . East Greenwich . . . [with a list of the owners and occupiers. . . By T. Skynner. [1745.]
[Endorsed:—"April the 5th, 1746. At a Court of Sewers held this day before me, Sir George Champion, and others, Commissioners for the Levell of East Greenwich. It is ordered that this map or plan of the said Levell, being the new survey made by Mr. Timothy Skynner and approved by the said Court, be the future Standard and Rule for the Taxation of the lands and tenements in the said Levell. (Signed) Geo. Champion."]

Seven Volumes of Maps and Plans of the Westminster Sewers Commission. These volumes contain many plans of great interest from a topographical point of view, among which the following may be specially mentioned:

4. No. 2, vol. 1. Plan of King's Scholars Pond Sewer, from the Green Tavern, Pimlico, to the Thames, with the lengths and breadths of the several parts, together with the levels. 1769.
5. No. 4, vol. 1. Plan of the Ranelagh Sewer from Knightsbridge to the River Thames. 1770.
6. No. 5, vol. 1. Plan of Counter's Creek Sewer from the Uxbridge Road to the River Thames. 1770.
7. No. 8, vol. 1. Plan of King's Scholars Pond Sewer from the east end of Bruton Street to Half-moon Street, Piccadilly, showing proposed additional sewer in Bolton Row, Piccadilly. 1778.
8. No. 9, vol. 1. The same. 1779.
9. No. 14, vol. 1. Plan of the Air Brook near Stratford Place. 1779. [Copied from a plan said to have been made "before the Aire Brook was covered over."]
10. No. 15, vol. 1. Plan of the intended sewer at Stratford Place, petitioned for by Earl Poulett. 1779.

11. No. 16, vol. 1. Plan of the drains, cesspools, etc., in the several courts, walks, etc., belonging to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. [Purchased from Mr. Gorham, Surveyor to the Inner Temple. Date about 1780.]
12. No. 19, vol. 1. Plan of part of King's Scholars Pond Sewer from the east end of Bruton Street to the Thames at Millbank. . . . Surveyed by S. Drake, 1782.
13. No. 23, vol. 1. Plan presented to the Court of the drainage of James Street, Westminster, 1790.
14. No. 48, vol. 2. Plans of the Bishop of London's Estate at Paddington before laying out, showing the Bayswater, 1808. [*See also* No. 173, vol. 6.]
15. No. 53, vol. 2. Plan showing the water-course from Paddington along the Edgware Road and through the Bishop of London's land, and across Uxbridge Road into Hyde Park. 1808.
16. No. 91, vol. 4. Plan of the open part of King's Scholars Pond Sewer from the Thames to Mr. White's bridge [863 feet], showing Mr. White's ground taken into the sewer by the improvements now in hand, and also the building which has been taken down. . . . 1808.
17. No. 101, vol. 4. King's Scholars Pond Sewer. Proposed new line of sewer from Stafford Row to open sewer at Cow Bridge. [Dark blue line shows old course of Tyburn.] 1810.
18. No. 180, vol. 6. Sketch of Counter's Creek Sewer from the River Thames to Hammersmith Road. 1812.
19. No. 184, vol. 6. Plan and section of part of Blackland's Sewer communicating with Ranelagh new sewer. 1812.
20. No. 840, vol. 26. Map of the Grosvenor Estate as it was in the year 1731, with the intended streets about Grosvenor Square. (Copied 1831.)

21. A plan of the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark; with the contiguous buildings; from an actual survey taken by John Rocque. . . . 1746.
22. A new and accurate plan of the cities of London and Westminster, including the new roads and new buildings. [Noorthouck, 1763.]
23. [Map of London and of the county for twenty-five miles around.] Published . . . 1777, by John Andrews and Andrew Dury.
24. [Map of Leicester Square and its neighbourhood, 1780.]
25. Bowles's new plan of London, Westminster, and Southwark, with their environs to the extent of three miles round St. Paul's. [1786.] [MS. note as to demolition of certain houses.]
26. Cary's new and accurate plan of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, viz., Kensington, Chelsea, Islington, Hackney, Walworth, Newington, etc., with an alphabetical list of upwards of five hundred of the most principal streets, with references to their situation, 1787.
27. A new pocket plan of the cities of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark: comprehending the new buildings and other alterations to the year 1790. W. Faden.
28. Cary's new and accurate plan of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent . . . 1792.
29. Bowles's new pocket plan of the cities of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark: comprehending the new buildings and alterations to the year 1794.

30. The same. 1799.
31. Plan of the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjoining. By R. Horwood. 1799.
32. Harris's plan of London, Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, with all the additional streets, squares, etc., also the improved roads, to the year 1801.
33. New pocket plan of the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, with new buildings and other alterations to the year 1803. Wm. Faden.
34. An entire new plan of the cities of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark: comprehending the new buildings and other alterations to the year 1804. E. Mogg. Second edition.
35. The same. 1805. Third edition.
36. Bowles's one-sheet plan of the cities of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark: comprehending their outskirts and extent of the Thames from Chelsea to Deptford, etc.; exhibiting also the new buildings, roads, and other alterations. 1806.
37. An entire new plan of the cities of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark: comprehending the new buildings and other alterations to the year 1807. E. Mogg. Fifth edition.
38. Smith's new plan of London, Westminster, and Southwark: comprehending all the new buildings, and 350 references to the principal streets, with the new docks at Wapping and Blackwall. [1808.]
39. Bowles's new plan of London, Westminster, and Southwark, with their environs, to the extent of three miles round St. Paul's. [1810.]

40. The stranger's guide to London. An entire new plan, exhibiting all the various alterations and improvements. E. Mogg. [1811.]
41. Langley and Belch's new map of London. 1812.
42. A new and correct plan of London, Westminster, and Southwark, exhibiting the various improvements to the year 1813, [also] the Isle of Dogs with the East India and West India Docks, Limehouse, Poplar, Blackwall, Deptford, Greenwich, etc., etc. R. Rowe.
43. Bowles's two-sheet plan of London: comprehending the new buildings, docks, and other alterations. 1814.
44. Cary's new and accurate plan of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent . . . and plans of the new London and East and West India Docks. 1815.
45. Langley and Belch's new map of London. 1816.
46. An entire new plan of the cities of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark: comprehending the new buildings and other alterations. E. Mogg. Fifth edition. 1817.
47. Cary's new and accurate plan of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent . . . and plans of the new London and East and West India Docks. 1818.
48. The same. 1819.
49. The same. 1820.
50. A new map of London and its environs, from an original survey, extending eight miles east and west, six and a quarter miles north and south, in which all new and intended buildings, improvements, etc., are carefully inserted. Drawn by Mr. Thompson. 1823.

51. Cary's new and accurate plan of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent . . . and plans of the new London and East and West India Docks. 1824.
52. Plan of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark. . . . J. Wyld. 1825.
53. Wallis's guide for strangers through London. 1826.
54. Map of London, from an actual survey made in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826. By C. and J. Greenwood. 1827.
55. Plan of London and Westminster, with the borough of Southwark. . . . J. Wyld. 1828.
56. Cruchley's new plan of London and its environs. [In four sheets.] [1829.]
57. Map of London, made from an actual survey in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826, extended, and comprising the various improvements to 1830. . . . Greenwood and Co. 1830.
58. Metropolitan Boroughs. (Government plan.) [Printed from the plate used in the Reform Bill.] J. Gardner. 1832.
59. Cruchley's new plan of London, showing all the new and intended improvements. [1834.]
60. Map of London, from actual survey, comprehending the various improvements to 1835. . . . E. Ruff and Co. 1835.
61. Cary's new plan of London and its vicinity, 1836. Showing the limits of the two-penny post delivery. Published by authority of His Majesty's Post-Master General.
62. Map of London, from actual survey, comprehending the various improvements to 1840. . . . E. Ruff and Co.

MAPS, VIEWS AND PRINTS OF THE PARISH OF
ST. MARYLEBONE, LENT BY MR. ARTHUR
ASHBRIDGE, F.R.I.B.A.

MARYLEBONE GARDENS.

These gardens were formed about 1660, and were suppressed by the magistrates in 1778, when the site was let by the Duke of Portland for building purposes.

63. View of the Orchestra and Grand Walk (pub. 1755).
64. View of the Orchestra and Grand Walk (small size).
65. View of the Orchestra and Grand Walk (small size, coloured).
66. Tile Kiln, which stood upon the spot where the Duke of Manchester built his house on the north side of Manchester Square, showing Marylebone Gardens behind, 1766.
67. (a) "Rose of Normandy," High Street. (b) The entrance to Marylebone Gardens. Drawn from memory by J. T. Smith.
68. Advertisement Bill of Marylebone Gardens, July 30th, 1776.
69. The Old Houses, Bowling Green Lane (now Weymouth Street).
70. Two Songs sung at Marylebone Gardens, "Gentle Youth," and "Rosy Dimpled Boy."
71. Portrait. Mr. Beard, the Proprietor of the Gardens about 1755 (Faber).
72. Portrait. Mr. Beard (Ardell).
73. Portrait. Dr. Arne, Musical Director (Humphrey).

- 74. Portrait. Miss A. Catley, a celebrated vocalist, b. 1745, d. 1789 (J. Jones).
- 75. Portrait. Miss A. M. Falkner. A celebrated vocalist.
- 76. Portrait. Miss Nancy Dawson, b. 1730, d. 1767. Whilst quite a young girl she is said to have been employed in setting up skittles at a tavern in the High Street, probably the "Rose of Normandy."

THE MANOR HOUSE.

Formerly on the site of Burton's stables at the north end of the High Street. It was demolished in 1791.

- 77. Manor House. Drawn by John Thomas Smith.
- 78. Manor House, 1791. From a drawing by J. C. Barrow, F.S.A.
- 79. Manor House, 1790. From a drawing by Hosmer Shepherd.
- 80. (a) Mary le bone Manor House, 1790 (pub. 1873).
(b) Manor House, Marylebone, 1790. From a drawing by Hosmer Shepherd.
- 81. Staircase in Marylebone Palace (Manor House). From a drawing by Rooker.
- 82. South view of Mrs. Fountaines Marylebone School, 1789. From a drawing by M. Rouviere.
- 83. Portrait. Robert, 1st Earl of Oxford (J. Smith, 1714). Founder of the Harleian Collection of MSS. and books, which was formerly in a building attached to the Manor House.
- 84. Portrait. (a) Edward, 2nd Earl of Oxford (Vertue, 1745), who completed the above collection. (b) Edward, 2nd Earl of Oxford (Vertue, 1746), with view of the Library.

85. Portrait. Humfrey Wanley, Librarian to the 1st and 2nd Earls of Oxford (J. Smith, 1718).

MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB.

86. The Laws of the Noble Game of Cricket, 1809.
 87. Cricket at Lord's in 1822.
 88. Cricket (Lord's Cricket Ground), about 1840.

LANGHAM PLACE, PORTLAND PLACE, AND PARK CRESCENT.

89. *Nashional Taste!!!* The spire of All Soul's Church with figure of John Nash, the architect (pub. 1824).
 90. Lord Foley's House, 1809. The Langham Hotel now occupies the site.
 91. Balloon in garden of Foley House. From a drawing by Hon. C. Grenville.
 92. Balloon on fire.
 93. (a) East view of Langham House. (b) North front of Langham House. This house was built on the site of Lord Foley's house, and, when demolished, was replaced by the Langham Hotel. From drawings by Hosmer Shepherd.
 94. The Marylebone Basin. The site of this reservoir is now occupied by Mansfield Street, etc.
 95. "View of St. Marylebone from the Bason" (coloured).
 96. Portland Place (pub. 1800).
 97. Park Crescent, 1820.

PORTMAN SQUARE.

98. The house of M. Otto, the French Ambassador, on the south side of Portman Square, as it appeared when illuminated on the occasion of the Declaration of Peace with France, 1802 (A. Pugin).
99. A similar print (smaller size).
[It will be seen from the larger print that the word "concord" appears in illumination, but as the illiterate public understood this as "conquered," it was taken down by some of the spectators, and the word "victory" substituted. This is shown in the smaller print.]
100. Mrs. Montagu's House at north-west corner of Portman Square, with chimney-sweeps dancing in front. From original drawing by Hosmer Shepherd. This house was built for Mrs. Montagu, and is now occupied by Lord Portman.
101. Portrait. Mrs. Montagu. The founder of "The Blue Stocking Club." From original painting by Reynolds.
102. "We We-e-e-p." A memorial designed to the memory of Mrs. Montagu by the chimney-sweeps, in whom she took a great interest.
103. Sheds, where tiles were made, in the fields by Portman Square, 1766.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

104. (a) View of site afterwards occupied by Alpha Cottages.
(b) Alpha Cottages.
105. (a) Cottage near St. John's Wood Farm. (b) Barn near St. John's Wood Farm.
106. Primrose Hill on the Peace rejoicing after the Crimean War.
107. Proposed Royal Champ Elysées.

TYBURN.

(Corner of Oxford Street and Edgware Road.)

- 108. The Idle 'Prentice executed at Tyburn (Hogarth).
- 109. View of an execution at Tyburn, 1767.
- 110. View of Tyburn looking towards Hyde Park, showing gallery for viewing executions, 1785.
- 111. Execution of Lord Ferrers, 1760.
- 112. (*a*) St. Giles's Bowl. (*b*) The arrival of criminals at Tyburn.
- 113. Portrait. Jack Shepherd.

THE PRIZE RING.

- 114. A sheet of newspaper cuttings, advertising the Prize Fights at the Boarded House in Marylebone Fields, formerly on a site at the corner of Wells Street and Castle Street East, Oxford Street. Date about 1723.
- 115. Portrait. James Figg, a prize-fighter at the Boarded House (Faber).
- 116. Portrait. "Buckhorse," a prize-fighter.
- 117. Portrait. John Broughton, a prize-fighter (pub. 1787).
- 118. Portrait. John Broughton, a prize-fighter. From a print by Hogarth.

OXFORD STREET.

- 119. The Lord Mayor's Banqueting House, formerly on the site of Stratford Place, 1750. From a drawing by Hosmer Shepherd.
- 120. Entrance to Oxford Street, or Tyburn Turnpike, with a view of Park Lane (pub. 1813).

- 121. Stratford Place (showing gates).
- 122. Oxford Street and entrance into Stratford Place.
- 123. Funeral Procession of Her Majesty Queen Caroline entering Oxford Street from Cumberland Gate, August 14th, 1821.

OLD MARYLEBONE PARK (NOW REGENT'S PARK).

- 124. London from Primrose Hill, before Regent's Park was formed, 1790.
- 125. Willan's Farm, by John White, 1789. Formerly near the site of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and demolished about the year 1811.
- 126. Willan's Farm (tracing).
- 127. Willan's Farm (water colour).
- 128. Marylebone Fields, now Regent's Park. From original pencil drawing by T. Coobey.
- 129. Marylebone Fields, 1809 or 1810. From original pencil drawing by T. Coobey.
- 130. Marylebone Fields, 1809 or 1810. From original pencil drawing by T. Coobey.
- 131. The "Queen's Head and Artichoke Inn" and Tea-Gardens. Demolished about 1811.
- 132. Part of the Old Jew's Harp Tavern (H. Gouldsmith). Demolished about 1811.

REGENT'S PARK.

- 133. View from Primrose Hill looking over St. Marylebone Park, 1822—a view of Regent's Park when first laid out. An original pencil drawing.

- 134. View of St. Marylebone Park, 1822. An original pencil drawing.
- 135. View of Regent's Park. From original drawing by W. Westall.
- 136. View from Barrow Hill. Original pencil drawing by W. Bartlett.
- 137. Ladies' Bazaar at Regent's Park, 1832.
- 138. Summer Fashions in Regent's Park, 1840, showing Cumberland Terrace.
- 139. Winter Fashions in Regent's Park, 1838-9, showing Sussex Place and Colosseum.
- 140. Chester Terrace (water-colour sketch).
- 141. Ice Accident in Regent's Park, 1866-7.
- 142. (a) Regent's Park catastrophe. (b) Disaster on the ice.
- 143. (a) Dragging the lake for the dead. (b) Divers searching for the dead.
- 144. (a) Conveying the bodies of victims to Marylebone Workhouse. (b) Identification of the bodies at Marylebone Workhouse.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

- 145. View of the Botanical and Ornamental Gardens to be formed on Primrose Hill, designed by W. B. Clarke (pub. 1832). This design was never carried out.
- 146. Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park (pub. 1851).

THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

- 147. The Colosseum (exterior), 1830.
- 148. Grand Entrance to the Colosseum, Plate I (pub. 1829).

- 149. South side of the Grounds, Plate 2.
- 150. The Fountain surrounding a marble statue, Plate 3.
- 151. The Geometrical Ascent to the Galleries, Plate 4.
- 152. Bird's-eye view from the Staircase and the upper part of the Pavilion.
- 153. The Colosseum (Fashions).
- 154. Summer Fashions at the Colosseum for 1836.

ROYAL TOXOPHILITES' GROUNDS, REGENT'S PARK.

- 155. (a) The Archer's Lodge. (b) Royal Toxophilites' Ground. (c) Small print and plan.
- 156. Portrait. Sir William Wood, Marshal to the Regiment of Archers, died Sept. 4, 1691.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

- 157. Design for the Gardens.
- 158. A Morning Ride to the Zoological Gardens.
- 159. (a) The Clock Tower. (b) The Avenue. By F. W. Hulme, 1848.
- 160. (a) The Tunnel. (b) The Terrace Walk. By F. W. Hulme, 1848.
- 161. Nine water-colour sketches of various buildings in the Gardens.
- 162. Zoological Gardens, 1835.
- 163. Zoological Gardens. Drawn by Marchant.
- 164. Two Views (coloured). By Stanfield, 1836.
- 165. (a) Zoological Gardens. By T. H. Shepherd. (b) The Terrace. By F. W. Hulme.

EXPLOSION ON THE REGENT'S CANAL, OCT. 2ND, 1874.

- 166. (a) North Gate Bridge as it was. (b) Bridge an hour after the Explosion.
- 167. A canal barge for carrying powder and petroleum. The Disaster on the Regent's Canal—half an hour after the Explosion.
- 168. Scene of the Explosion on the Regent's Canal, at North Gate. One of the barges sunk by the Explosion.
- 169. Ruins of North Gate Bridge.
- 170. Scene of the Explosion on the Regent's Canal. One of the barges sunk by the Explosion.

OLD PARISH CHAPEL (HIGH STREET, MARYLEBONE).

- 171. "The Marriage" (Hogarth), showing interior of chapel (pub. 1796).
- 172. "The Idle 'Prentice" (Hogarth), showing churchyard.
- 173. View of Exterior, 1740 (Hosmer Shepherd).
- 174. View of Exterior, 1891 (J. P. Emslie).
- 175. Two views of Exterior (water-colour sketches).
- 176. View of Interior, 1891 (J. P. Emslie).
- 177. View of Interior, 1742 (water-colour sketch).
- 178. Invitation to the Funeral of Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Henrietta Street, 1704.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH.

- 179. The Exterior. Three views and plan.
- 180. The Interior, 1822.

OLD MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.

- 181. The Old Jail. Various views.
- 182. The Workhouse, 1866 (W. A. Delamott).
- 183. The Workhouse, 1866 (W. A. Delamott).
- 184. Portion of St. Marylebone Workhouse prior to reconstruction (the facsimile of a pauper inmate's drawing), dated 1866.
- 185. St. Marylebone Infirmary, 1803.

BAKER STREET BAZAAR.

- 186. The Horse Bazaar (exterior view).
- 187. The Horse Bazaar (view of the auction department).
- 188. The Smithfield Club's Cattle Exhibition, 1839.
- 189. The Smithfield Club Show, 1842.
- 190. The Smithfield Club Show, 1842-1845.
- 191. The Smithfield Club Show, 1845.
- 192. Madame Tussaud's Exhibition when at the Baker Street Bazaar.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

- 193. (a) Houses in Windmill Street when the Hospital was instituted, 1745. (b) The south-east view of Middlesex Hospital (E. Rooker).
- 194. Middlesex Hospital (interior).
- 195. "The Towns-end," (pub. 1804). John Townsend was born in Middlesex Hospital.

CATO STREET CONSPIRACY, 1820.

(Cato Street is now known as Horace Street, Edgware Road.)

196. The Cato Street Conspirators (Cruikshank).
197. The Hay Loft over a stable in Cato Street, where the conspiracy was planned.
198. A correct view of the Stable.
199. View of Cato Street, 1820 (W. H. Harriott).
200. Interior view of Hay Loft.
201. Interior view of Secretary's room.

THE NEW ROAD.

(Now the Marylebone Road.)

202. Two plans of the intended New Road from Paddington to Islington (pub. in "Gent. Mag.," 1856).
203. The New Road, showing Hampstead and Highgate, 1793. From a drawing by S. H. Grimm. This shows the Marylebone Road inclosed with wooden rails before the houses were built.
204. The New Road from Lady Kaye's Dressing-room in her residence in Devonshire Street. From a drawing by S. H. Grimm, 1792.
205. The New Road from Lady Kaye's Drawing-room, 1793. From a drawing by S. H. Grimm. This is of special interest, as it shows a game of cricket in early days when only two short stumps were used.
206. The New Road (opposite the High Street), 1793 (Grimm). The house shown was the residence of John White, surveyor to the Duke of Portland, and was but recently demolished.

207. The New Road (opposite the High Street), 1794. A similar view.
208. The New Road (opposite the High Street), 1850. A similar view to last showing a smaller house which was built for John White, Junr., 1822. This house still remains.
209. (a) The "Yorkshire Stingo" (opposite Lisson Grove), 1770. (b) The "Yorkshire Stingo," 1856. From drawings by Hosmer Shepherd.
210. (a) The "Farthing Pie House," 1724. (This was afterwards called the Green Man.) (b) The Green Man, 1851 (east of Portland Road Station). From drawings by Hosmer Shepherd.
211. Thomas Price, master of the Farthing Pie House. From a painting by Wm. Lauranson.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

212. Edgware Road Station (opening day, May 24th, 1862, showing Mr. Gladstone and others in railway trucks).
213. Baker Street Station.

VARIOUS.

214. St. Marylebone Almshouses in St. John's Wood Terrace. Published whilst the buildings were in course of erection.
215. Lisson Green in the year 1770.
216. A Marylebone Volunteer, 1798.
217. Portrait. John Jones, Vestry Clerk of St. Marylebone for forty-three years. Engraved by H. Meyer, 1814.

218. (a) The Polytechnic, 1843. (b) The Polytechnic, 1854.
From drawings by Hosmer Shepherd.
219. View of Marylebone from Wigmore Row (now Wigmore Street).
220. Oxford Market. Two views. From drawings by Hosmer Shepherd.
221. The Watch House, Marylebone Lane, 1809.
222. (a) The Princess's Theatre, 1840. (b) The Princess's Theatre, 1851. From drawings by Hosmer Shepherd.
223. Map of St. Marylebone, as it was in the year 1745.

This map is an enlargement by photography, to the extent of three diameters, of a portion of Rocque's Survey of London and the environs. The parish boundary has been added, and was taken from a plan prepared by John Jones in the year 1799, in which each parish boundary stone, as set up in the year 1771, is recorded and described, and in which it is also stated that the beating of the bounds took place once in every ten years—the years 1771, 1781, 1791, being definitely mentioned.

The river Tyburn has also been added, and was taken from various plans. The portion entering St. Marylebone from the north and extending as far as what is now known as the Marylebone Road, was taken from the plan last mentioned. From this point, and reaching as far as the north end of Marylebone Lane, it was taken from a plan of the Portman Estate, dated 1741. From here, extending as far as what is now known as Jason's Court, it was taken from the last mentioned plan, also from a plan formerly in the possession of the late Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square. From here to the south end of St. Marylebone, *i.e.*, Oxford Street, it was taken from a plan of the city of London (Stratford Place) Estate, dated 1732. Some additional printing has also been inserted, and was taken from Rocque's largest scale-plan of London, dated 1745. This map was compiled by Mr. Ashbridge.

224. VERTUE'S COPY OF AGAS' MAP OF LONDON, 1560.

PLANS AND VIEWS OF LONDON LENT BY
MR. PHILIP NORMAN, TREAS. S.A.

225. Coloured plan of London about 1560, by Joris Hoefnagel. This copy is without the figures below, shown on the reproduction issued by the London Topographical Society.
226. Arches at the back of No. 7, Ireland Yard, Blackfriars, which had formed part of the house of the friar-preachers there. Destroyed, 1900.
227. Remains of the Roman Wall of London, found when Newgate Prison was pulled down. Destroyed, 1903-4.
228. Tower of St. Michael's, Bassishaw, a church on the west side of Basinghall Street, destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt by Wren. It was pulled down in 1899-1900. The lower part of the tower was then found to be mediaeval.
229. Room on the first floor of the Inner Temple Gate-House, No. 17, Fleet Street, showing an elaborate plaster ceiling with the Prince of Wales's Feathers and initials P. H. The house was built in 1610.
230. Tower of church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and old houses in front, now destroyed, also arched entrance to churchyard.
231. Garden House, Clement's Inn. An Inn of Chancery west of the Law Courts, disestablished and built over some years ago. The sundial is now in the Inner Temple Garden.
232. Holywell Street, Strand (lately destroyed), looking west.
233. Holywell Street, Strand, looking east.
234. Wych Street (lately destroyed), looking north-west.

- 235. Bell Inn, Holborn, from street entrance, with figures of the last landlord and his wife. This, the last of the galleried inns of London, was destroyed in the autumn of 1897.
- 236. Bell Inn from Holborn.
- 237. Galleries of Bell Inn.
- 238. Dining-room of Cock Tavern, Fleet Street. Closed April 10, 1886, destroyed shortly afterwards.
- 239. Leyton's Buildings, Southwark. The site of the old King's Bench Prison.
- 240. Back of White Hart Inn, Southwark, where Pickwick met Sam Weller, in its last days. It was then occupied by a bacon curer.
- 241. Sandford Manor House, Fulham, from its garden. It was connected by tradition with Nell Gwyn, and undoubtedly dates from the seventeenth century; drawn, 1901. Now included in premises of Gas Light and Coke Co., and dismantled.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

- 242. View of London. By Antony van den Wyngaerde *circa* 1550. A facsimile of the original drawing in the Sutherland Collection, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The view measures 10 feet long by 17 inches high. The reproduction is in seven sheets.
- 243. Hoefnagel's plan of London, *circa* 1560. Reproduced from the celebrated work of Braun and Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572, in which it was published. Valuable for comparison with the better known map of Ralph Agas of the same period. One sheet.

244. View of London. By Nicholas John Visscher. A facsimile of the unique example of the original edition in the King's Library, British Museum. The reproduction is in four sheets. Unlike many of the early views this one bears a date, viz. 1616, and it is a beautiful panoramic picture of London in Shakespeare's time.
245. "The Newest and Exactest Mapp of the Most Famous Citties London and Westminster, with their suburbs; and the manner of their streets." By T. Porter. "Printed and sould by Robt. Walton at the Globe & Compasses on ye north side of St. Pauls." *Circa* 1660. Facsimile of the beautiful example in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The reproduction is in two sheets.
246. Norden's Map of London and Norden's Map of Westminster. Reproduced from the *Speculum Britanniae*, 1593. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillips laid great stress on Norden's Map of London, giving as it does the earliest known representation of a playhouse. Norden's work enjoys a high reputation for accuracy.
247. Plan of Whitehall. Facsimile of a map prepared by Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., and presented to the Society by Lord Welby. It consists of a modern ground-plan of Whitehall superimposed on Fisher's plan of 1682 as engraved by Vertue—the two plans being distinguishable by a difference in colour which reveals the alterations in the topography of Whitehall resulting from modern improvements.
248. Hollar's bird's-eye View of the area now known as the west-central district of London, reproduced from the unique original; date, ab. 1648. One sheet.
249. A prospect of the City of London, Westminster, and St. James's Park. By John Kip, 1710. A large 12-sheet View taken from Buckingham House.

250. Morden and Lea's Map of London, 1682. A large map of London, Westminster, and Southwark, on a scale of 300 ft. to an inch. The reproduction is in twelve sheets.
251. Kensington Turnpike Trust Plans, 1811. A reproduction of the plan of the road executed for the Kensington Turnpike Trustees by Joseph Salway in 1811, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (of which Addison Road railway bridge now occupies the site). The reproduction, which is in colour and every respect a facsimile, is comprised in thirty sections corresponding with the sheets numbered i-xv of the original.

RULES.

I.—The London Topographical Society has for its object the publication of Maps, Views, and Plans of different periods, and of all parts of the City and County of London, and the publication of documents and data of all kinds illustrating the History of London in every department.

II.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of President, two or more Vice-Presidents, Honorary Treasurer, Secretary, and not more than twenty-one elected members of the Society.

III.—The Subscription shall be One Guinea yearly, payable in advance, on the 1st January.

IV.—The names of those wishing to become Members shall be submitted to the Council for approval.

V.—There shall be each year a General Meeting of the Society, at which the Council elected for the preceding year shall report upon the work of the Society during that year.

VI.—At each Annual Meeting all the Members of the Council shall retire from office, and not more than three-fourths shall be eligible for re-election.

VII.—No Member whose subscription for the preceding year remains unpaid shall be eligible for election to the Council.

VIII.—A certified Cash Statement shall be printed and issued to all Members with the Annual Report of the Council.

IX.—The Council shall have power to fill up occasional vacancies in their number during the year, and to elect any Member of the Society to serve on any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council.

X.—The Publications of the Society for each year shall be issued to all Members whose Subscriptions have been paid; no Member whose Subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to receive such Publications.

XI.—No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at an Annual Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called upon the requisition of at least five Members. One month's previous notice of the change to be proposed shall be given in writing to the Secretary, and the alteration proposed must be approved by at least three-fourths of the Members present at such Meeting.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY K.G.

THE LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was founded for the publication of material illustrating the history and topography of the City and County of London from the earliest times to the present day. This object is effected by:

- (a) The reproduction of Maps, Views, and Plans of the Capital as a whole and of localities within its area at different periods.
- (b) The publication of documents and data of every description.
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There is a long series of maps and views of London, depicting almost continuously the changes which have taken place ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. A complete set of such original maps and views is not at present obtainable. One or two are known only by unique copies; of others there are only two or three impressions known to be in existence; for the rest nearly all of them are scarce, seldom changing hands, and then only at prices which place them beyond the reach of many who would prize them most highly.

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THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOCIETY IS ONE GUINEA. New Members receive the works brought out for the current year; they may also obtain the works issued in previous years on payment of the subscriptions for those years.

Sets cannot be split up, but must be subscribed for according to the terms of original issue as set forth in the list printed overleaf. Members subscribing for a complete set of the publications of the Society receive a portfolio for containing the Views, Maps, and Plans.

BERNARD GOMME,
Secretary.

16, CLIFFORD'S INN,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

List of Publications.

Issued for two years' subscription, £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Antony van den Wyngaerde, *circa 1550.*

A facsimile of the original drawing in the Sutherland Collection, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The view measures 10 feet long by 17 inches high. The reproduction is in seven sheets.

Issued for one year's subscription, £1 1s.

HOEFNAGEL'S PLAN OF LONDON, *circa 1560.*

Reproduced from the celebrated work of Braun and Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572, in which it was published. Valuable for comparison with the better known map of Ralph Agas of the same period. One sheet.

The Agas map is a publication of the Society for the year 1905.

***ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. First Series.**

The illustrations are from original drawings made expressly for this Society by Mr. J. P. Emslie, showing various buildings demolished and topographical changes in London during 1880-5.

Issued for two years' subscription, £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Nicholas John Visscher, 1616.

A facsimile of the unique example of the original edition in the King's Library, British Museum. Unlike many of the early views this one bears a date, viz. 1616, and it is a beautiful panoramic picture of London in Shakespeare's time. The reproduction is in four sheets.

***HANDBOOK TO VIEWS AND MAPS.**

*The above were issued by the old Topographical Society of London with the exception of those marked thus *, which were brought out by the present Society as arrears.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1898), £1 1s.

"The Newest and Exactest MAPP OF THE MOST FAMOUS CITTIES LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, with their suburbs; and the manner of their streets." By T. Porter, *circa 1660.*

"Printed and sould by Robt. Walton at the Globe & Compasses on ye north side of St. Paules." Facsimile of the beautiful example in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The reproduction is in two sheets.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Second Series.

The illustrations are from original drawings made for the Society by Mr. J. P. Emslie, showing various changes and buildings demolished in London during 1886-7.

Issued for one year's subscription (1899), £1 1s.

NORDEN'S MAP OF LONDON and NORDEN'S MAP OF WESTMINSTER, 1593.

Reproduced from the *Speculum Britanniae*, 1593. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps laid great stress on Norden's Map of London, giving as it does the earliest known representation of a playhouse. Norden's work enjoys a high reputation for accuracy. One sheet.

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., has given a commentary on the London map in the Society's *London Topographical Record*, ii.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Sheet I, in two sections.

A reproduction of the plan of the road executed for the Kensington Turnpike Trustees by Joseph Salway in 1811, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (of which Addison Road railway bridge now occupies the site). The reproduction, which is in colour and in every respect a facsimile, is comprised in 30 sections corresponding with the sheets numbered I-XV of the original.

Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I., has given a valuable commentary on these plans in the Society's *London Topographical Record*, iii.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Third Series.

Further illustrations from Mr. Emslie's original drawings, with commentary by the artist and Mr. Philip Norman, Treas.S.A. Title-page and Index.

Issued for one year's subscription (1900), £1 1s.

PLAN OF WHITEHALL.

Facsimile of a map prepared by Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., and presented to the Society by Lord Welby, G.C.B. It consists of a modern ground-plan of Whitehall superimposed on Fisher's plan of 1682 as engraved by Vertue—the two plans being distinguishable by a difference in colour which reveals the alterations in the topography of Whitehall resulting from modern improvements. One sheet.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Sheets II-V, in eight sections. *In continuation.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1901), £1 1s.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Sheets VI-X, in ten sections. *In continuation.*

ANNUAL RECORD: I. With illustrations.

Principal Contents: Mediaeval Remains at Blackfriars, by Mr. Philip Norman, Treas.S.A.—Autograph Plan by Wren; Topographical Notes of the year 1900; and the Strand Improvement, by Mr. T. F. Ordish, F.S.A.—Proceedings at First, Second, and Third Annual Meetings—Addresses by Lord Welby, G.C.B., and Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A.—An Engraving of London in 1510, by Mr. S. C. Cockerell—Lincoln's Inn Fields, by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A.

This publication has been continued for subsequent years as the "London Topographical Record."

Issued for one year's subscription (1902), £1 1s.

WEST-CENTRAL LONDON, circa 1648. Hollar's Bird's-eye View of the area now known as the west-central district. Facsimile of the unique example of the original engraving. One sheet.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Sheets XI-XIII, in six sections. *In continuation.*

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD: II. With illustrations. The first volume was issued as "Annual Record: I."

Principal Contents: Lord Rosebery's Presidential Address—Proceedings at Fourth Annual Meeting—Demolitions in 1901-2, by Mr. J. P. Emslie—Autograph Plan by Wren, by Mr. Walter L. Spiers, A.R.I.B.A.—The Church of the Friars Minors and the Site of Christ's Hospital, by Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd—London Buildings Photographed, 1860 to 1870, by Mr. Philip Norman, Treas.S.A.—Notes on Norden and his Map of London, by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A.—Pepys's London Collection, by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A.—Signs of Old London, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.—West-central London: Notes on Hollar's Map, by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., and Mr. Rhys Jenkins—London and the Globe Playhouse in 1610, by Mr. T. F. Ordish, F.S.A.

Issued for one year's subscription (1903), £1 1s.

A prospect of the CITY OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER AND ST. JAMES'S PARK. By John Kip, 1710.

A large 12-sheet View taken from Buckingham House.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Sheets XIV-XV, in four sections. *Completion, including Portfolio and Title-page issued to members subscribing for the whole work.* This publication is limited to 250 copies.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD: III.

Issued for the two years 1903 and 1904. (See below.)

Issued for one year's subscription (1904), £1 1s.

MORDEN AND LEA'S MAP OF LONDON, 1682.

A large map of London, Westminster and Southwark, on a scale of 300 ft. to an inch. The reproduction is in twelve sheets.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD: III. With Illustrations.

Issued for the two years 1903 and 1904.

Principal Contents: Address by Mr. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.—Proceedings at Fifth Annual Meeting—Kensington Turnpike Trust: Notes on Salway's Plan of the Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge, by Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.—Address by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.—Proceedings at Sixth Annual Meeting—Notes on Demolitions in St. Marylebone, by Mr. J. G. Head, F.S.I.—Signs of Old London, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.

Issued for one year's subscription (1905), £1 1s.

THE MAP OF LONDON IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH ATTRIBUTED TO RALPH AGAS.

Reproduced by leave of the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London and of the Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, from the copies in their possession. This collation has resulted in the most perfect copy attainable of this remarkable map. The reproduction is in eight sheets.

FAITHORNE AND NEWCOURT'S MAP OF LONDON 1658.

The reproduction is from the copy recently acquired by the British Museum, and has been collated with the only other known impression, which is in Paris. The title, missing in the London copy, has been added. The original map measures 5 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 9½ in., and the reproduction is on the same scale. Eight sheets, with title in four sections.

FOR SPECIAL REASONS THE COUNCIL HAS DECIDED THAT IN FUTURE THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE 1905 PUBLICATIONS SHALL BE RAISED TO TWO GUINEAS.

PUBLICATIONS FOR 1906

HOLLAR'S VIEW OF LONDON, published at Amsterdam by Cornelius Danckers in 1647. The original is in 6 sheets, each measuring 18¼ ins. by 15¼ ins. The reproduction will be on the same scale in facsimile. One half of the View (*i.e.*, three sheets) will be issued for 1906; the remainder for the year following.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD: IV. With illustrations.

Principal Contents: Address by Mr. Philip Norman, Treas.S.A.—Proceedings at Seventh Annual Meeting—Signs of Old London, by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A.—Demolitions in Blackheath, by Mr. Gilbert H. Lovegrove—Catalogue of Exhibits at the Society's Conversazione, March 16th, 1905, by Mr. Bernard Gomme.

As soon as the Council has selected, from manuscript and printed sources, the maps to be issued for 1907, an announcement of the titles of the maps will be made.

The Council will be pleased to receive from members suggestions for future publications by the Society.

Note.—While sets of the Society's publications cannot be split up, but must be subscribed for according to the terms of issue, members may purchase copies of the volumes of the "Record" at a price to be fixed from time to time by the Council.



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CORRIGENDA FOR VOLUME III

IN MR. J. G. HEAD'S PAPER ON "CHANGING
LONDON—MARYLEBONE"

Page 97, line 32, *for* "facing page 94" *read* "*vide* frontis-
piece."

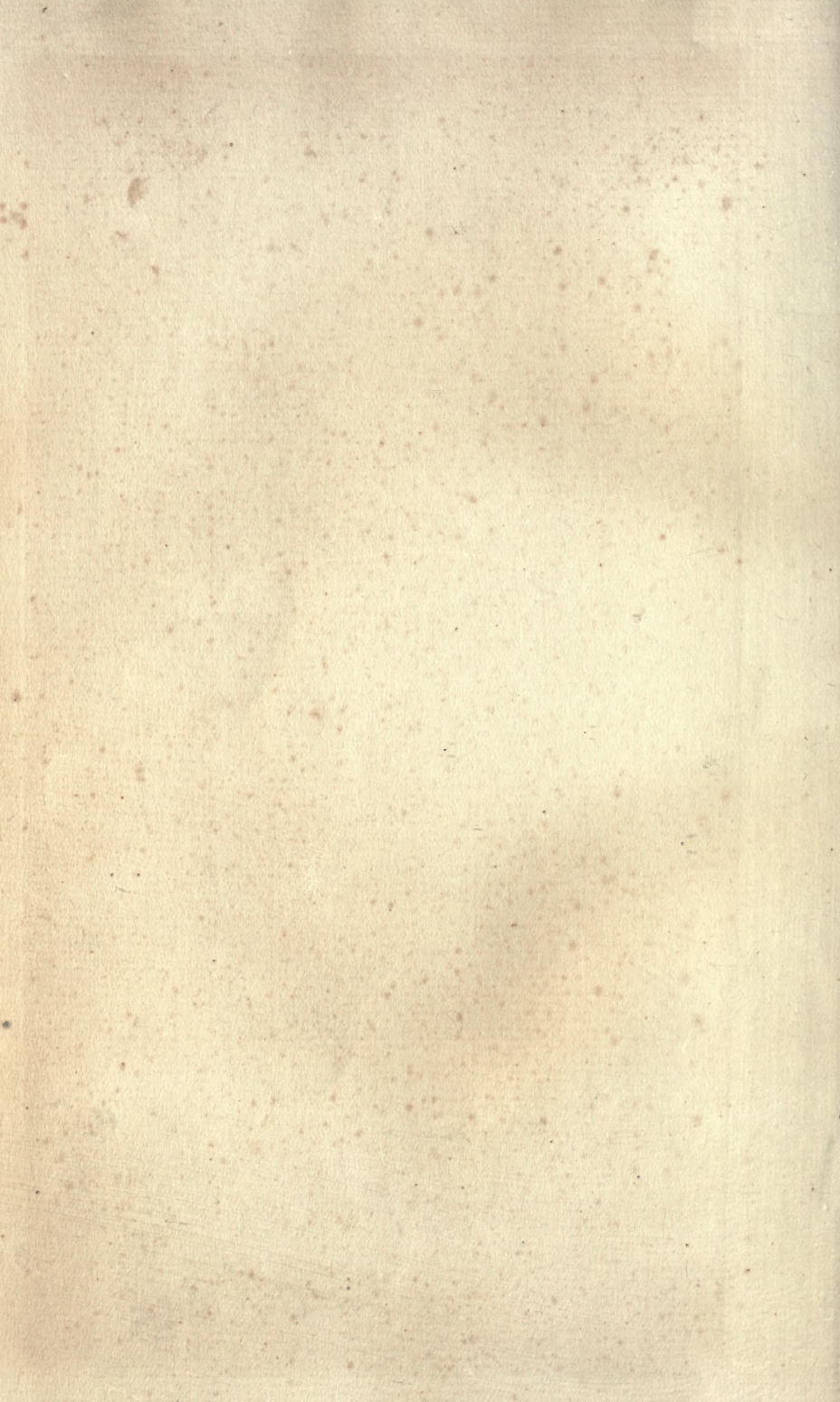
Page 105, last line, *for* "demolished" *read* "taken."

Page 108, Hayes Place *should be described as* "partly re-
moved."

Page 108, Cavendish Road *should be omitted altogether.*

Page 109, Quarlston Street *should be described as* "wholly
removed."





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